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# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

FBIS-CHI-89-144  
Friday  
28 July 1989

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-89-144

### CONTENTS

28 July 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

Agreement on Ozone Protection Ratified [XINHUA] .....	1
Ceremonies Planned for Beijing's Asian Games [XINHUA] .....	1
60,000 Workers Labor on Projects Abroad [XINHUA] .....	1

##### United States & Canada

Secretary Baker, Qian Qichen To Meet in Paris [XINHUA] .....	1
Chengdu, U.S. Firms Plan Aviation Venture [XINHUA] .....	2
Documentary Opens at New York Film Festival [XINHUA] .....	2

##### Soviet Union

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Ends Visit to USSR .....	2
Signs Summary With Maslyukov [Beijing Radio] .....	2
Departs Moscow 27 July [XINHUA] .....	2
Greeted in Beijing [XINHUA] .....	3
USSR Industrial Delegation Visits Liaoning [LIAONING RIBAO 11 Jul] .....	3
Freighter Leaves Jiamusi Harbor for USSR [Harbin Radio] .....	3

##### Northeast Asia

Jilin Delegation Departs for DPRK Visit [Changchun Radio] .....	3
Liaoning Delegation Leaves for DPRK 27 Jul [Shenyang Radio] .....	3

##### Southeast Asia & Pacific

XINHUA Reports Cambodian Delegation Formed .....	3
LIAOWANG on Solution to Cambodian Issue [17 Jul] .....	4
Jilin Secretary Meets Thai Business Delegation [Changchun Radio] .....	5
Malaysian Minister Seeks More Joint Ventures [Kuala Lumpur International] .....	5

##### Near East & South Asia

Trade Union Leader Meets Indian Delegation [XINHUA] .....	6
---	---

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

Qian Qichen Continues Official Visit to Botswana .....	6
Meets With Botswana President [XINHUA] .....	6
Exchanges Views With Counterpart [XINHUA] .....	6
Meets With Botswana Vice President [XINHUA] .....	6
Speaks at Gaborone Banquet [XINHUA] .....	7
Zaire Students End Occupation of Beijing Embassy [AFP] .....	7
Party Official Attends Congo Congress [XINHUA] .....	8

**West Europe**

Vice Governor Meets Finnish Diplomatic Official [HEBEI RIBAO 6 Jul]	8
---	---

**East Europe**

Vice Premier Wu Xueqian Meets Bulgarian Group [XINHUA]	9
State Councillor Wang Meets Romanian Delegation [XINHUA]	9

**NATIONAL AFFAIRS**

**Political & Social**

Political Bureau Issues Restrictions on Officials [XINHUA]	10
Article Reviews Deng's Ideas on Party Building [RENMIN RIBAO 14 Jul]	11
New Book Chronicles Deng's Revolutionary Deeds [XINHUA]	17
Beijing TV on Jiang's Talks With Union Group	17
'Old Cadres' Gather To Discuss Party Issues [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 28 Jul]	18
Officials Attend Opening of Series on Rebellion [XINHUA]	20
Revolt Of PLA 38th Army Called 'Playacting' [Hong Kong MING PAO 28 Jul]	21
Essay Competition on Crackdown Begins [AFP]	22
Conflicting Stories Emerge on Chai Ling's Status [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 28 Jul]	22
Reporters Question Official on Students Abroad [XINHUA]	23
State Councillor Zou Wraps Up Liaoning Visit [Shenyang Radio]	25
Two Executed for Crimes During 'Turmoil' [RENMIN RIBAO 27 Jul]	26
Inspection Commission Punishes Officials [XINHUA]	26
Police Seize Pornographic Books, Magazines [CHINA DAILY 25 Jul]	26
Measures To Manage Publication Market Proposed [XINHUA]	27
Bribery Attempts on Court Officials Increase [Tokyo KYODO]	27
Corruption Probe Set for Tobacco Industry [CHINA DAILY 27 Jul]	28
Commentary Calls for Boycott of Fake Goods [XINHUA]	28
New Book To Encourage Ideology Building [Beijing TV]	29
Commentator Urges Observance of Four Principles [JINGJI RIBAO 15 Jul]	29
Article Discusses Varieties of Democracy [RENMIN RIBAO 21 Jul]	30
Jiangsu Official Writes on Cultural Policy [RENMIN RIBAO 11 Jul]	33
Commentator Urges Readers To Remember History [JINGJI RIBAO 14 Jul]	35

**REGIONAL AFFAIRS**

**East Region**

Fujian Punishes Party Discipline Violators [Fuzhou Radio]	37
Fujian Leaders Stress Military Support [Beijing TV]	37
Jiangsu Governor Urges Anticorruption Measures [RENMIN RIBAO 23 July]	37
Jiangsu Meeting Reviews Support for PLA [Nanjing Radio]	38
Mao Zhiyong Attends Jiangxi Armed Police Meeting [Nanchang Radio]	38
Jiangxi's Wu Addresses Agricultural Meeting [Nanchang Radio]	39
Zhejiang's Li on Tightening Cultural Market [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 11 Jul]	39
Zhejiang Secretary Attends Educational Meeting [Hangzhou Radio]	40
Zhejiang Convenes Discipline Inspection Meeting [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 12 Jul]	40
Zhejiang Journalists Pledge Support for Party [Hangzhou Radio]	41

**Central-south Region**

Guangdong Leaders Visit, Praise Soldiers [Guangzhou Radio]	41
Shenzhen University Leader To Preserve Reform [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) 28 Jul]	42
Hainan Meeting Discusses Economic Crimes [Haikou Radio]	43
Hainan Begins Inquiry Into Corruption [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) 28 Jul]	43

Henan Meeting on Industrial Production Begins [Zhengzhou Radio]	44
Hubei Secretary Calls for Stronger Security Force [Wuhan Radio]	44
Hunan Leaders View Tertiary Education Problems [Changsha Radio]	44

#### Southwest Region

Tibet's Doje Delivers Government Work Report [Lhasa Radio]	45
Tibet Leaders Hold Army Support Forum [Beijing Radio]	45
Report on Growth of Tibet's Foreign Trade [RENMIN RIBAO 24 July]	46

#### North Region

Hebei's Xing Speaks at Military Commencement [HEBEI RIBAO 8 Jul]	46
Tianjin's Li Ruihuan Speaks at Cadres Meeting [TIANJIN RIBAO 5 Jul]	46

#### PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Article Comments on KMT Plenary Session [Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 17 Jul]	50
--	----

#### TAIWAN

Commentary Supports New Democratic Front [Taipei International]	54
Foreign Ministry Agrees to Salmon Poaching Probe [CNA]	54
Premier Li Seeks Stronger Ties With Jordan [CNA]	55
News Agency Comments on KMT Preliminary Vote [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	55
Major Economic Accords Reached With ROK [CNA]	56

#### HONG KONG & MACAO

##### Hong Kong

Japanese Residents Receive Death Threats [AFP]	57
Governor Wilson Plans Trip to Beijing [HONGKONG STANDARD 28 Jul]	57
Boat People Remain Priority Problem	58
No Brutality Inquiry Planned [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 28 Jul]	58
More Boat People Arrive [HONGKONG STANDARD 28 Jul]	59
Almost 50 Percent Believe Basic Law 'Irrelevant' [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 28 Jul]	59
Tycoon Favors Enclaves as UN Headquarters [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 28 Jul]	60



## General

### Agreement on Ozone Protection Ratified

OW2807034689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1802 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, July 27 (XINHUA)—China has ratified the Vienna Convention on protecting the ozone layer, it was announced here today.

In a statement sent to Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, executive director of the Nairobi-based UN Environment Program (UNEP), China's National Environment Protection Agency said that China regards the action as "an important step that it takes with the world community for the protection of the ozone layer."

The ozone layer is being damaged, particularly above polar regions, by emissions of the man-made family of chlorofluoro-carbon (CFC) gases widely used in industry, from plastics to electronics.

The Vienna Convention was negotiated in 1985 and since has been ratified by 48 governments.

The convention has been supplemented by the 1987 Montreal Protocol which regulates the production and consumption of CFC gases by the 43 parties to the protocol.

A UNEP spokesman said today, "China's cooperation is vital in international efforts to phase out use of CFC gases. UNEP hopes that China will now move to ratify the Montreal protocol and specific regulations on the production and consumption of these environmentally dangerous chemicals, added the spokesman.

### Ceremonies Planned for Beijing's Asian Games

OW2707144789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1450 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA)—The overall plan for the opening and closing ceremonies of the 1990 Asian Games in Beijing has been finalized and will be put into practice in early September.

This was announced at a press conference given by the organizing committee of the Beijing Asiad here today.

The curtain of the 1990 Asian Games will be raised on September 22, 1990, in an atmosphere of "solemnity, ardency and elegance," said an official of the organizing committee.

The opening ceremony will include musical performance of the Army Band, Taiji (shadow boxing) exercise and parachuting show.

It will be highlighted by a one-hour group calisthenics performed by 20,000 people.

The closing ceremony will feature a get-together of athletes as well as artistic performances.

Before the games get underway, a torch relay will be staged from four Chinese cities—Harbin, Urumqi, Lhasa and Haikou—to Beijing.

### 60,000 Workers Labor on Projects Abroad

OW2707132389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1121 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA)—China signed 634 contracts with foreign countries in the first five months this year and over 60,000 Chinese are now working for engineering and labor service projects abroad.

According to statistics of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, 194 contracts were signed for engineering projects, with contract value totalling 540 million U.S. dollars. The other 440 contracts were concerned with labor service cooperation, involving 110 million U.S. dollars.

During the period, China approved 46 new production and development ventures to be set up in Asia, Africa and America, with Chinese investment at 150 million U.S. dollars.

## United States & Canada

### Secretary Baker, Qian Qichen To Meet in Paris

OW2807002989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0001 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Washington, July 27 (XINHUA)—Secretary of State James Baker will talk with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Paris Sunday, State Department Spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said today.

The two officials will talk about events in China as well as Cambodia, she told a regular briefing.

Baker and Qian will attend an international conference on Cambodia, scheduled to open in the French capital Sunday.

The encounter will be the first meeting between senior officials of the U.S. and China since the quelling of a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing in early June.

The Bush administration announced soon afterwards suspension of the exchange of visits of senior officials between the two countries.

Tutwiler explained today that "it's our understanding that the French are in charge of the seating and they are going to be seated beside each other at the conference in the conference room."

She said: "So, I mean, for me to tell you that they're not going to see each other would be ludicrous." "They are," she emphasized.

However, she continued, "as far as is there going to be a scheduled, formal bilateral meeting, it's just I don't have an answer."

At a White House regular briefing yesterday, when asked whether the policy is still in effect that meetings at the level of ministers between the U.S. and China can't go forward, White House Deputy Spokesman Jay Cooper replied that "Secretary Baker made that policy. He can change that policy."

**Chengdu, U.S. Firms Plan Aviation Venture**  
*OW2807041289 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1442 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Chengdu, July 27 (XINHUA)—The Chengdu Aircraft Industrial Corporation was set up here recently.

The corporation, which is under the Ministry of Aerospace Industry, will cooperate with a U.S. company in manufacturing aircraft and other aero products for military and civilian use. It will be developed into an enterprise mainly producing goods for export.

The corporation was established after merging the Chengdu Aircraft Company with the No. 611 Research Institute, both attached to the Ministry of Aerospace Industry.

**Documentary Opens at New York Film Festival**  
*OW2807053089 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0016 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] New York, July 27 (XINHUA)—The 12th Asian American International Film Festival (AAIFF) opened here this evening, with the screening of "Who Killed Vincent Chin?"—the 1989 Oscar nominee for the best feature documentary.

This film was produced and directed by two independent woman film-makers—a Chinese American Christine Choy and her Japanese American partner Renee Tajima.

It not only shows how the young Chinese American, Vincent Chin, was killed by a white American in Detroit in 1982, but also reveals the very root of the question by unravelling and exposing the racist and socio-economic elements in the United States.

This year, a total of 63 films will be shown during the festival which runs from July 27 to 31, covering a full range of film-making genres from animation and experimental shorts to documentaries and feature-length drama.

They represent the works of film-makers from the United States, Japan, South Korea, Canada, China, the Philippines, Australia, India, Hong Kong and China's Taiwan Province.

The festival will highlight a number of outstanding feature films from Asia, including China's "King of Children", which was directed by Chen Kaige and will be screened next Monday.

The festival is the nation's oldest show-case of films by Asian and Asian American cinema artists. The year 1989 marks the AAIFF's 12th year and celebrates the diversity and growth of Asian and Asian American film-making on an international scale.

**Soviet Union**

**Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Ends Visit to USSR**

**Signs Summary With Maslyukov**  
*OW2807003789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin*  
1600 GMT 27 Jul 89

[From the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] The summary of the fourth meeting of the Sino-Soviet Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed in Moscow on 26 July.

Tian Jiyun, Chinese vice premier and chairman of the Chinese side of the commission, and Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the commission, signed the summary on behalf of their respective governments.

Answering press queries after signing the summary, Tian Jiyun said: The meeting's fundamental feature is that it reflects the spirit of the recent summit meeting between the leaders of the two countries—the spirit of putting an end to the past and exploring the future.

Tian Jiyun said: The meeting discussed issues concerning cooperation in the five areas proposed at the summit meeting, namely energy, communications, metallurgy, light industry, and labor services. Additionally, both sides proposed cooperation in the areas of agriculture, medical and health services, and aviation industry, as well as the establishment of joint ventures.

**Departs Moscow 27 July**  
*OW2807011189 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0041 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, July 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun left here for home tonight after ending his one-week visit to Moscow.

Tian came here for the fourth meeting of the Sino-Soviet Economic, Trade and Technological Cooperation Committee. During his stay here, Tian signed a protocol with Soviet First Deputy Premier Yuriy Maslyukov on economic cooperation, focusing on energy, transport, metallurgy, light industry and services.

They also discussed future cooperative ventures in agriculture, medical and health work, and aviation.

Tian, who arrived here on July 20, also visited some scientific research departments and enterprises on his trip to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

#### **Greeted in Beijing**

*OW2807085389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0823 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation led by Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun was back here from the Soviet Union today, after attending the fourth session of the Sino-Soviet Joint Committee for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Luo Gan, secretary-general of the State Council, and Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, as well as V.P. Fedotov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Beijing.

#### **USSR Industrial Delegation Visits Liaoning**

*SK2807094389 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 11 Jul 89 p 1*

[Text] At the invitation of the provincial people's government, an eight-member local industrial delegation from the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic led by (Shumaiyik), minister of industry, arrived in Shenyang on 6 July for a 10-day visit to Liaoning Province. The delegation will visit Shenyang, Dandong, Jinzhou, Yingkou, and Tieling cities. Han Zhishun and Liu Yupu, respectively director and deputy director of the Liaoning Provincial Light Industrial Department, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned met with the delegation on 7 July. The sides held talks on technological exchanges and trade.

#### **Freighter Leaves Jiamusi Harbor for USSR**

*SK2807051789 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] Today, the freighter Longhuo 604 left Jiamusi Harbor for Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union. This is the first freighter to head for the Soviet Union since the opening of Jiamusi Harbor. A ceremony to mark the maiden voyage was held at Jiamusi Harbor this morning. Qinhuangdao and Yantai cities dispatched persons to attend the ceremony.

### **Northeast Asia**

#### **Jilin Delegation Departs for DPRK Visit**

*SK2807053589 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] At the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea of the DPRK, the eight-member Jilin Provincial CPC delegation headed by Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, and with Gao Yan, member of the Jilin Provincial CPC Standing Committee and director of the organization department under the provincial party committee, as its deputy leader, left Changchun City by train for North Hamgyong Province of the DPRK on the evening of 26 July to pay a visit to the Korean province.

#### **Liaoning Delegation Leaves for DPRK 27 Jul**

*SK2807035489 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] At the invitation of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of the DPRK, the eight-member delegation of the Liaoning Provincial China-Korea Friendship Association, which is headed by Yu Xiling, member of the Liaoning party Standing Committee and vice president of the Liaoning Provincial China-Korea Friendship Association, left Dandong City for North Pyongan Province in the DPRK on the morning of 27 July to pay a visit to that Korean province.

When departing from the city of Shenyang on 25 July, the provincial delegation was seen off at the train station by leading personnel of the provincial level organs, including Wang Julu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee.

### **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

#### **XINHUA Reports Cambodian Delegation Formed**

*OW2807050089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0156 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Paris, July 27 (XINHUA)—The final obstacle to an international conference on Kampuchea was removed this afternoon with the formation of a unified Kampuchean delegation including the the tripartite resistance and the Phnom Penh regime.

The unified delegation will attend the international conference on Kampuchea scheduled for July 30 that will be co-chaired by the foreign ministers of France and Indonesia.

This important new development was disclosed to XINHUA by the French Foreign Ministry spokesman de La Tour du Pin this evening.

According to the agreement, seats for the delegates will be arranged in alphabetical order of individual names and the leaders of all delegations from the other 19 countries attending will be seated in alphabetical order according to the name of the country.

There will be 23 delegations at the conference, including the four conflicting parties from Kampuchea, Vietnam, six ASEAN members (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), the five permanent U.N. Security Council members (the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France), Laos, Japan, India, Australia, Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia and Canada. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will also participate in the conference.

Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, told XINHUA this afternoon that the name "Cambodia" will be placed in front of the leaders of the four Kampuchean parties. Sitting at the table will be Son Sann, Norodom Rannarith, Khieu Samphan and Hun Sen. There will be no unified spokesman for the Kampuchean delegation.

The French spokesman said that the agreement is of great significance in that the final obstacle to the conference has been overcome.

**LIAOWANG on Solution to Cambodian Issue**  
*HK2707102389 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese*  
*No 29, 17 Jul 89 pp 43-44*

[Article by Tang Tianri (0781 1131 2480): "A Comprehensive Solution to the Cambodian Question Should Be Found"]

[Text] At present, the political settlement of the Cambodian issue has reached a crucial and substantive stage. Will the Cambodian issue be settled in an all-around way or just partly solved? The ASEAN countries and Vietnam are now carrying on a tit-for-tat struggle over this question.

On 3 and 4 July, the 22d ASEAN foreign ministers meeting was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, capital of Brunei. The joint communique issued by the meeting stressed that it is necessary to "reach a solution that ensures the all-around political settlement of the Cambodian issue in both international and domestic aspects," and that this is "the only way to ensure a just and lasting peace in Cambodia and long-lasting stability in this region." The ASEAN foreign ministers opposed Vietnam's plan to separate the international aspect of the Cambodian issue from its domestic aspect and to just seek a partial settlement of this issue. They held that such a separate settlement would just bring about a civil war in Cambodia like that in Afghanistan.

The Vietnamese authorities opposed this principled position of the ASEAN countries. On 5 July, the day after the conclusion of the ASEAN foreign ministers

meeting, the Vietnamese newspapers NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN published articles launching unreasonable attacks on the joint communique of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, saying that the "all-around solution to the Cambodian issue" advocated by the meeting "represented an adverse current and an erroneous trend," "which will set a new obstacle to the political settlement of the Cambodian issue." The NHAN DAN article even threatened that if the ASEAN foreign ministers continued to hold this attitude, efforts seeking a solution to break the stalemate on the Cambodian issue of past years would fall through completely.

As is known to all, the international and domestic aspects of the Cambodian issue cannot be separated from one another because both were caused by Vietnamese aggression. The former is related to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the termination of Vietnam's military aggression and occupation; and the latter is related to national reconciliation between the two existing opposing regimes and the four political factions and the elimination of the aftermath of Vietnamese aggression. Vietnam must bear unshirkable responsibility for the all-around and fair settlement of these two aspects of the Cambodian issue.

The withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is the most important step in the all-around and fair settlement of the Cambodian issue. The ASEAN foreign ministers noted that Vietnam had announced its plan to withdraw all troops by 30 September 1989, but they did not think that this plan alone satisfied all the requirements for an all-around political settlement. This is because Hanoi has announced that its troops stationed in Cambodia total 70,000, but this number is much smaller than the actual number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. On 7 July at a press conference, Prince Sihanouk said that the Vietnamese troops now stationed in Cambodia far exceed 70,000 and may even exceed 100,000. If Vietnam announces on 30 September that it has completed the withdrawal of 70,000 troops from Cambodia, then it may still have left a large number of troops in Cambodia; and these Vietnamese troops may just be disguised as troops of the Phnom Penh regime. In addition, some 100,000 Vietnamese advisers, officials, and militiamen and 1 million Vietnamese immigrants will remain in Cambodia. Therefore, the ASEAN foreign ministers demanded that Vietnam not only withdraw all its regular troops, but also withdraw all armed personnel mingled with the puppet troops of the Phnom Penh region and hidden in Cambodia in various ways, as well as the armed personnel among the Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia. That is to say, even if Vietnam's troop withdrawal plan is really put into practice, this still will not indicate that all Vietnamese troops have been thoroughly withdrawn from Cambodia.

After the Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia, how will the various political forces in Cambodia realize national reconciliation and unity, thus preventing a civil war like that in Afghanistan? This is an important and



indispensable component of the solution for an all-around and fair settlement of the Cambodian issue. In view of the situation in Cambodia, the ASEAN foreign ministers did not agree to plans to establish any two-party or three-party coalition government which excludes any one or two factions. They proposed that, after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, a four-party government of national reconciliation be formed, with Prince Sihanouk as its head, and that then free national elections be organized by this government.

However, this realistic proposal was denounced by the Vietnamese authorities as an "unreasonable demand." Vietnam's propaganda machine recently declared that the Phnom Penh regime "had in reality controlled and managed all affairs in Cambodia," so that the three opposing factions "could not hold an equal footing with it." Vietnam constantly opposes the establishment of a four-party coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk, and insists that the Hang Samrin-Hun Sen regime must become the main body of the future Cambodian Government, with the Khmer Rouge being excluded from it. Various signs show that if this purpose cannot be achieved at the negotiating table, Vietnam is ready to support the Phnom Penh regime in fighting a civil war. This indicates more clearly that the political settlement of the Cambodian issue must provide reliable guarantees for maintaining lasting peace and preventing a civil war in that country.

In order to ensure the all-around and fair settlement of the Cambodian issue in both international and domestic aspects, there must be effective international supervision. In view of Vietnam's previous practice in resorting to deception, the ASEAN foreign ministers demanded that an international supervisory body be set up under the sponsorship of the United Nations so as to exercise "effective supervision and verification" of Vietnam's action in withdrawing troops from Cambodia. At the same time, the ASEAN foreign ministers also called for dispatching an effective international peace-keeping force, organized by the United Nations, to Cambodia to supervise the ending of military assistance by foreign countries to the various factions, to supervise the truce between the various factions, and to maintain peace and order when the free elections are being carried out. However, the Vietnamese authorities did not agree to the international supervisory body being sponsored by the United Nations and opposed the idea of the United Nations dispatching an international peace-keeping force to Cambodia. Vietnam also opposed the idea concerning the supervision by the international body of the truce between the various factions in Cambodia and of future elections there, holding that this represented "interference in Cambodia's internal affairs."

The ASEAN foreign ministers held that in the future, Cambodia should be an independent, sovereign, peace-loving, neutral, and non-aligned state which maintains friendly relations with neighboring countries. They required Vietnam to promise and respect this future

status of Cambodia, and to promise that Vietnamese troops will not return to that country under any pretext. The ASEAN foreign ministers welcomed the international conference on the Cambodian issue which will be held in late July in Paris, and hoped that this meeting would play a positive role in promoting the all-around settlement of the Cambodian issue.

It is generally held that the position of the ASEAN foreign ministers on the all-around and fair settlement of the Cambodian issue will prevent Cambodia from falling into another civil war like that in Afghanistan, and will help remove the root cause of tension in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the position and proposal put forward by the ASEAN foreign ministers at their recent meeting won extensive welcome and support from the international community, including China.

**Jilin Secretary Meets Thai Business Delegation**  
*SK2807053189 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2100 :MT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] On the evening of 26 July, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Hui Liangyu, vice governor of the province, received at the Nanhu Guest-house the delegation of Thailand's Chia Tai Group of Companies, which is headed by (Wang Jingwu), vice president of the Thai group of companies.

During the reception, Comrades He Zhukang and Hui Liangyu extended warm welcome to the visit of the Thai delegation and expressed their hope that both sides will make mutual efforts to expand the cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

After the reception, Secretary He Zhukang and Vice Governor Hui Liangyu gave a banquet in honor of the Thai delegation.

The Thai delegation arrived in the city of Changchun on 26 July to pay a visit to the province. During its visit in the province, the Thai delegation will hold talks with the provincial departments concerned on further expanding the field of cooperation and developing other areas of cooperation.

**Malaysian Minister Seeks More Joint Ventures**  
*BK2807074189 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Minister of Trade and Industry Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz has called for more Sino-Malaysian joint ventures in China. She was addressing a group of Chinese workers at the Tianjin Dreamland Factory in the northern port city of China yesterday evening. She said she was happy to note that Dreamland mattresses are gaining popularity in China. The minister was accompanied by the executive director of Dreamland Holding,

Raja Aznan Sultan Raja Azlan Shah, and Managing Director Lim King Hong. Tianjin Dreamland, established in 1986, is the first Sino-Malaysian joint venture in China.

### Near East & South Asia

#### Trade Union Leader Meets Indian Delegation

OW2807045389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1435 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here today a delegation from the Center of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), headed by the center's Vice President S. Survanarayan Rao.

Ni briefed the guests on the important role of the working class in China in checking and quelling the May-June anti-government riot in Beijing. He also gave an account of the 3d Enlarged Presidium Meeting of the 11th All-China Federation of Trade Unions, which just closed today.

Rao expressed the support of CITU for the measures taken by the Chinese Communist Party and Government to put down the rebellion in Beijing.

The delegation arrived here July 12 at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on a goodwill visit to China. They have toured Guangzhou, Nanjing, Changzhou, Suzhou, and Shanghai and are scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Qian Qichen Continues Official Visit to Botswana

##### Meets With Botswana President

OW2807020589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0035 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Gaborone, July 27 (XINHUA)—Botswana President Dr. Quett Masire today paid high tribute to the development of the friendship and cooperation between China and Botswana and hoped that the relations could be further enhanced.

Dr. Masire held cordial and friendly talks with the visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Mr. Qian Qichen at the State House here today.

Mr. Qian Qichen believed that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would be further developed and broadened.

The Chinese foreign minister arrived here yesterday for a two-day official visit to the country. He will leave here for Lesotho tomorrow for a visit to the country.

#### Exchanges Views With Counterpart

OW2807014289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0012 GMT 28 Jul 89

[By Chen Qimin, Zhang Yongxing]

[Text] Gaborone, July 27 (XINHUA)—China would persist in its independent foreign policy of peace and persevere in reform and opening to the outside world, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today.

During his talks with his Botswana counterpart, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe here this afternoon, Mr. Qian briefed Dr. Chiepe on the steady development of the situation in China. He said that China would not bow to pressures from the Western countries and would firmly adhere to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

Mr. Qian greatly appreciated Botswana's understanding and sympathy for the Chinese Government and paid high tribute to Botswana's non-aligned policy. He also said that Botswana was a country with great vitality and potential, which had left a deep impression on him.

During the talks, the two ministers were pleased with the independence process in Namibia. They hoped that free and fair elections could be held in the territory.

They also expressed the hope that political solutions to the problems in Angola and Mozambique could be found through dialogue.

They stressed that South Africa's apartheid system must be scrapped because it was the root cause of the disturbance in southern Africa.

The Chinese foreign minister reiterated that China would, as always, support the Frontline States in their struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

Dr. Chiepe spoke highly of China's independent foreign policy on the basis of the four cardinal principles, and hoped that China could remove the difficult elements as soon as possible and persist in reform and opening to the outside world.

##### Meets With Botswana Vice President

OW2807005489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2340 GMT 27 Jul 89

[By Chen Qimin, Zhang Yongxing]

[Text] Gaborone, July 27 (XINHUA)—China will continue to develop and strengthen the friendship and cooperation with other Third World countries, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today.

Meeting with Botswana's Vice President Peter Mmusi, the visiting Chinese foreign minister noted that China will not yield to foreign pressures and will firmly continue its policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

He reiterated that China will, as always, continuously develop its relations with Botswana and other Third World countries.

He was satisfied with the peaceful development in southern Africa, and also expressed his appreciation for Botswana's realistic foreign policy and anti-apartheid policy.

Meanwhile, Vice President Mmusi also paid high tribute to the friendly relations between China and Botswana, and was pleased with the cooperation in economy and technology between the two countries.

Mr. Mmusi pointed out that apartheid must be abolished because it is the root cause of all the problems in southern Africa.

The vice president said that an independent Namibia is very important to Botswana and his country hoped free and fair elections can be held in the territory.

Mr. Mmusi expressed his hope that mutual understandings can be reached through dialogue between the conflicting sides in Angola and Mozambique.

The Chinese foreign minister today also exchanged his views with Botswana's Minister of Works and Transport Mr. C.J. Butale and Minister of Agriculture Mr. D.K. Kwelagobe on the prospect of cooperation between the two countries in economy and technology.

Mr. Qian Qichen arrived here yesterday for a two-day official visit. This is the first visit to the country by a Chinese foreign minister since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1975.

#### **Speaks at Gaborone Banquet**

*OW2807024989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0028 GMT 28 Jul 89*

["Chinese Foreign Minister on Solutions to Southern Africa Problems (by Chen Qimin, Zhang Yongxing)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Gaborone, July 27 (XINHUA)—China believes that the new development whereby problems are solved through negotiated political means in southern Africa conforms to the fundamental interests of the people in the region, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here tonight.

China will also strengthen and enhance its solidarity and cooperation with African and other Third World countries and actively expand political, economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges with them, for all this constitutes an important component of its foreign policy, he said.

The visiting Chinese foreign minister was speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by Botswana Minister for External Affairs Gaositwe Chiepe tonight.

Mr. Qian said that the changes that have taken place in southern Africa have attracted worldwide attention.

China is glad to see that ten years after the adoption of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 435, Namibia has eventually started the independence process, and in Angola a ceasefire has been brought about and significant progress made in restoring internal peace and Mozambique is seeking a peaceful settlement, he said.

Mr. Qian said that China highly appreciates the efforts by the Frontline States in easing the tension in the region and resolutely supports the reasonable propositions put forward by those countries.

At the same time, he said, China strongly urges the South African authorities to go with the historic trend by adopting enlightened policies, abolishing apartheid, and refraining from any attempt of harassment, invasion or sabotage against its neighbouring countries so that lasting peace and stability can be achieved in the region.

Mr. Qian stressed that after successfully suppressing the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing in June this year as a result of the resolute measures adopted by the Chinese Government, the situation has returned to normal.

The Chinese Government and people will, as always, adhere to the four cardinal principles and persevere in reform and opening to the outside world, he said.

China will persist in its independent foreign policy of peace, strengthen and enhance its solidarity and cooperation with African and other Third World countries and actively expand political, economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges with them, for all that constitutes an important component of its foreign policy, he said.

#### **Zaire Students End Occupation of Beijing Embassy**

*HK2807105289 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0914 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (AFP)—Forty Zairean students on Friday ended a week-long occupation of the Zairean Embassy here demanding payment of scholarship funds allegedly owed them by their government.

The students, who seized the embassy last Friday and held the ambassador hostage for the week, said they had decided to end the occupation after some of their demands were met.

In addition to the release of funds, as much as 22 months in arrears in some cases, they demanded air tickets home for 25 students who had finished their studies.

"We secured back payments for six months of 1986, and 25 plane tickets," one student said, adding that he and his classmates could return to the embassy in one month to press for full satisfaction of their demands.

A Zairean diplomat said by telephone: "The problems are sorted out, they have returned (to their universities). We gave them 25 plane tickets."

He had no further comment.

The students said the Zairean Government payments were supposed to amount to some 90-180 U.S. dollars a month, and that the Chinese government provides an additional 250-300 yuan (68-81 U.S. dollar) per month stipend.

There are 91 Zaireans currently studying in China, some of whom stayed seven years without traveling home.

**Party Official Attends Congo Congress**  
*OW2807050189 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0116 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Brazzaville, July 27 (XINHUA)—Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso warned against the rampant corruption in the country as he outlined the Congo's new five-year plan.

Opening the Fourth National Congress of the ruling Congolese Labor Party Wednesday, Sassou-Nguesso denounced "the development of the spirit of venality and the proliferation of religious sects."

The president suggested that the responsibilities of the commission of ill-gotten goods, created at the third party congress in March 1979 to punish party members who enriched themselves through fraud, revert to the party central control and verification commission.

Introducing the country's five-year plan for 1990-1994 to the 833 representatives, Sassou-Nguesso stressed that socialism remains the country's only alternative for development.

"Our fundamental choice (socialism) has never been put in doubt," he said, adding that the biggest challenge for the Congolese revolution is to face the difficult demands of the transition towards socialism "in line with the Marxist-Leninist theory of development of the revolution in stages."

The five-year economic and social action plan aims to revitalize public finances, give impetus to private initiative, encourage agricultural production and forestry, he said.

Concerning the encouragement of private initiative, the president explained that "it does not imply ipso facto a disordered and abusive disengagement by the state."

The chronic deficit of the 76 state enterprises has forced the government to fall back on foreign or private capital for a dozen of the businesses. Others will be liquidated or become semi-private.

The Congo, which is suffering from the world economic recession, adopted austerity measures in 1985. The state budget has not exceeded 200 billion CFA francs (about 667 million U.S. dollars) since that time, and public spending has been fixed at 75 billion CFA francs (250 million dollars) per year.

Some 17 foreign delegations read messages of congratulations on the second day of the congress today.

Chinese Communist Party (CCP) foreign affairs official Jiang Guanghua read a message from the CCP Central Committee, hailing the state of Sino-Congolese relations.

In the name of the CCP, Jiang also gave the congress a tapestry which shows the Great Wall.

Responding to the message, the Congolese president said he hopes to further develop the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries.

**West Europe**

**Vice Governor Meets Finnish Diplomatic Official**  
*SK2807051089 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO*  
*in Chinese 6 Jul 89 p 3*

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 July, at the reception hall of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, Vice Governor Ye Liansong cordially met with (Maku Kavones), scientific and technological counsellor of the Finnish Embassy in China, who came to Hebei Province for a visit and to observe. Mr (Maku Kavones) was the first foreign government official to come to the province for a visit since the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing.

The "fur clothing designing and processing" project, a scientific and technological cooperative venture between the Chinese and Finnish Governments which was sponsored by the Hebei Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission and was undertaken by the China Fur Clothing Technology Development Center and the Hebei Provincial Fur Clothing Experimental Plant last year, has already been approved and provided with plans



by the governments of China and Finland. The current visit of Mr (Maku Kavones) to the province is devoted to making preparations for the execution of this project.

During the reception, Ye Liansong said: There has been an age-old friendly relationship between China and Finland, and I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Mr (Maku Kavones) for his visit to our province. He said: Not long ago, a counterrevolutionary rebellion happened in Beijing, and now a decisive victory has been won in quelling this rebellion. During this period, the situation of Hebei Province has remained very stable, plants have always maintained normal production, and the people's livelihood has been stable. The recent rebellion will not change our country's policies concerning reform and opening-up.

### East Europe

**Vice Premier Wu Xueqian Meets Bulgarian Group**  
*OW2707152089 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1004 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian met with Elena Zlateva, Bulgarian minister and president of Consumer Goods Industry Association, and her party here this afternoon.

Present at the meeting was Chinese Minister of Light Industry Zeng Xianlin.

The Bulgarian guests arrived here July 21 to conduct talks on cooperative projects with the Chinese side.

**State Councillor Wang Meets Romanian Delegation**  
*OW2807120589 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0829 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)—Wang Fang, Chinese state councillor and minister of public security, met here today with a delegation from Romania's Ministry of Internal Affairs led by Maritescu Ion Mihai, head of its Department of Technical, Material and Equipment for Police Force.

During the meeting, Wang said Chinese public security departments will maintain and strengthen technical exchanges and cooperation with their foreign counterparts in cracking down [on] international crimes.

The Romanian security officials arrived here this past Monday as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security. They are scheduled to leave for a tour of Hangzhou in east China tomorrow.

## Political & Social

### Political Bureau Issues Restrictions on Officials

HK2807115889 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service  
in Chinese 0859 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Report: "The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Holds Its Plenary Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)—The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held its plenary session in Beijing on 27 and 28 July. The session discussed and approved the "decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on doing a few things of concern to the masses in the near future" and the "CPC Central Committee's circular on strengthening publicity and ideological work."

The session held that since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the national situation has shown further stability. The four important matters put forward at that plenary session are being given close attention and carried out on a solid basis. Presently there is an urgent need to do a good job of several things of universal concern to the masses of people. Resolutely punishing and controlling corruption, taking the lead in honestly serving the public, and fighting amidst hardships—these are matters of universal concern to the masses of people. The party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to first do seven things in these respects in the near future involving demands on leading cadres. A start must be made with the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council. This is of great significance in arousing the party and the people and guaranteeing that our party and the cause of reform and openness and modernization led by it will be in an invincible position.

The seven things that the party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to do in the near future are:

1. Further sort out and reorganize companies. An emphasis will be placed on reducing the excessive and ubiquitous companies involved in commercial trading, foreign trade and the supply of materials, and financial companies in the area of circulation. The job will first be started with the companies under the State Council. It has been decided to close down the Kanghua Development Company and the China Industrial, Commercial and Economic Development Company—with some of their business transactions to be transferred to other relevant departments, and to integrate the China Rural Trust and Investment Company with the State Agricultural Investment Company. Conditions for auditing these several companies, and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation and the Everbright Industrial Company will be made known to the public as soon as possible.

2. Resolutely prevent high-ranking cadres' sons and daughters from involvement in trading. This must begin with members of the Central Political Bureau and the Secretariat and members of the Standing Committee of the State Council, through introducing a policy of staying away. Their spouses and sons and daughters, and the latter's spouses cannot engage in trading activities in the area of circulation, and cannot take up posts or part-time jobs with companies in the area of circulation. Those who do so must quit before the deadline of September 1989 and will have other work arranged for them. Leading comrades cannot use their authority to provide any facility for their friends and relatives devoted to trading.

3. Doing away with the "special supply" of foodstuffs on a small scale for leading comrades. All foodstuffs at the fixed points of supply will be supplied at market prices and in quantities fixed for the residents. Relevant prices and the kind of business handled by such points will be under the supervision of the pricing and industrial and commercial departments.

4. Laying down strict stipulations for the allocation of motor cars and strictly banning the import of sedans (except in the case of carrying out long-term trade agreements signed between governments and state-approved technology trading agreements). Members of the Central Political Bureau and the Secretariat and members of the Standing Committee of the State Council must all use domestically-made cars. Other leaders may still use existing cars in light of actual conditions, in order to avoid causing further waste.

5. Dinner parties and gifts are strictly forbidden. Members of the Central Political Bureau, Secretariat, and the State Council Standing Committee are not allowed to use public funds to throw parties for their personal guests. When these members work at units at lower levels or at basic units, without exception they will be served with work meals, the standards of which will be strictly specified and enforced to the letter. These members are not allowed to accept gifts in the form of native produce, special products, or any other kinds of products.

6. Cadres' overseas missions will be strictly controlled, and the various regulations concerning cadres making overseas trips will also be enforced meticulously. Visits to foreign countries by leading cadres above the provincial and ministerial rank must be made for the purpose of discharging state affairs under their office or be official in nature. Cadres are not allowed to accept invitations of visits by foreign businessmen, or by enterprises of Chinese capital which are stationed overseas. Cadres are not allowed to make, under the excuse of conducting fact-finding trips, foreign visits which are not rendered absolutely necessary by affairs under their charge, or to conduct such visits which do not conform to their rank and official capacity.

7. Seriously tackle such criminal cases as corruption, bribery, speculation and profiteering, in particular make a firm grasp, and investigate and deal with those cases whose nature is particularly serious. The principle that all civilians are equal before the law must be upheld. Whoever should be punished in accordance with the law should be punished and in complete disregard of who the person is. At present, in order to provide those who have committed the offenses of graft, bribery, speculation and profiteering an opportunity to turn over a new leaf and to more effectively crack down on serious economic crimes, it is necessary to set a uniform deadline. Those who surrender themselves, confess to their crimes or actively cooperate by surrendering the misappropriated materials before the deadline, will be, as deemed fit by the laws, dealt with leniently, or will have their sentences commuted or rescinded. Otherwise, they will be dealt with harshly in accordance with the law. Recommendations will be made to the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate to promulgate, according to the relevant laws, specific judiciary interpretations. The practice of obstructing the course of justice by putting in good words for, siding with, or harboring or covering up the defendants, should be exposed to the public and dealt with in a serious manner.

Of the above-listed seven demands, some will be implemented with immediate effect, some will be held up pending the drafting, in the shortest possible time, of details of implementation by the relevant departments, which will, upon completing the drafts, report to the Political Bureau Standing Committee or State Council for permission for enforcement. The session demanded localities and departments to act according to the spirit of the above-mentioned "decisions" made by the central authorities, to determine which aspects of work should be grasped well, and to formulate specific regulations based on their practical conditions.

The session also discussed the "circular of the CPC Central Committee regarding strengthening propaganda and ideological work." This document was drafted according to the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee, and after repeated discussions and numerous revisions. The party committees at various levels must, based on their own conditions, seriously implement the policy guide, central mission and work plan for propaganda and ideological work laid down in the "circular." They are required to vigorously strengthen the leadership over propaganda and ideological work, to really work against bourgeois liberalization, so that all of the ideological front will be taken up by socialist ideology, and they are required to contribute actively to stabilizing the situation, economic development, and promoting other various aspects of work in the overall situation.

Thirteen members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and one of its alternate members attended the session. One member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau was absent on official business. Vice

chairmen of the Central Advisory Commission, members of the Secretariat, members composing the State Council Standing Committee, and the responsible comrades of the relevant organs attended the session. The general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Jiang Zemin, presided over the session.

The session called on the comrades of the whole party, and especially the various ranks of leading cadres, to work hard to give dominance to the good tradition of the party and its style. It called on all party comrades to take the party's undertakings as their own, to draw close the relationships between the party and the masses with their practical actions, to complete the various missions put forward by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee, and to continue to struggle arduously for building a socialism with Chinese characteristics.

**Article Reviews Deng's Ideas on Party Building**  
*HK2707022989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
14 Jul 89 p 6

[Article by Chen Yeping (7115 6851 5393): "Uphold Party Leadership, Strengthen Party Building—Studying Deng Xiaoping's 'Building a Mature Party With Fighting Capacity'"]

[Text] "Building a Mature Party With Fighting Capacity" is an essay excerpted from Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talks with an Asian Communist Party leader on 14 June and 27 December 1965. In his talks, Comrades Xiaoping, in connection with our party's experience in leading revolution and construction, profoundly summed up our party's rich experience in building the party in the political, ideological, organizational, and work style aspects, and put forward a series of important ideas about strengthening party building. This is an important document on party building, which is still of great guiding significance at present.

**Reform and Opening Up Require Our Party To Be More Mature and Have Greater Fighting Capacity**

"What kind of a party should we build? This question is not only related to our generation, but is also related to future generations. The key to the revolution in a country lies in the party. Only with a good party can the revolution be guided to victory. After the victory of the revolution, the success in socialism also depends on a good party. Otherwise, the victory will not be consolidated." Comrade Xiaoping's brilliant exposition tells us that in the period of socialist construction, we still face the question of what kind of a party we should build. When striving for modernization and carrying out the reform and opening-up policy, do we still, as in the period of seizing the national power, need to build a party which is armed with Marxism, cherishes a lofty ideal, maintains unified thinking, displays a strong fighting capacity, and exercises effective leadership over the state? This should not be a question, but in reality,



people do not always hold an identical view in this regard. The reform and opening-up experience in our country has fully shown that advancing socialist modernization not only requires the party's leadership, but also needs to strengthen the party's leadership. If the party's leadership is stopped or weakened, it will not be possible to win victories in socialist construction; more seriously, the country will even move onto an evil course. At present, the crucial point is that our party must properly exercise leadership and must be highly conscientious in making painstaking efforts to improve itself, truly adapting the party to the needs of the developing situation in the course of reform and opening up, and increasing the party's maturity and fighting capacity.

The history of China's revolution and construction shows that our party is a mature party with a high fighting capacity. The formulation of the theory about the initial stage of socialism, the establishment of the 13th party congress' line, and especially the 10-year practice of reform since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee all demonstrate that our party has become rather mature in leading the cause of socialist modernization construction after summing up both positive and negative experience in the explorations in the past 30 years and more. However, as Comrade Xiaoping analyzed the party's course of attaining maturity in the democratic revolution, the party has also gradually become more and more mature in the course of leading socialist construction. We have yet to firmly and more properly implement the party's established basic line; and have yet to study and resolve various theoretical and practical issues in all aspects in the initial stage of socialism. In fact, only when we clearly answer all basic questions in various aspects and truly grasp the laws governing the initial stage of socialism can we say that our party has attained the degree of maturity. We should endeavor to achieve this objective.

#### **Better Combine Marxism With China's Reality; Correctly Implement the Party's Political Line**

A mature party with fighting capacity must maintain a correct and firm political position. It should not only correctly put forward tasks and formulate a correct line and strategy, but should also correctly implement this line in the actual work in different developmental stages, and formulate and implement a whole set of correct policies and tactics. In order to do so, according to our party's entire experience, as Comrade Xiaoping pointed out in this essay, we must combine the universal truth of Marxism with China's own revolutionary practice and with China's own reality. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central leadership has properly solved this issue. The party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism and Comrade Xiaoping's idea about building socialism with Chinese characteristics all proceed from our country's actual conditions and adhere to the basic spirit of Marxism. However, it is still

an arduous task to truly establish this guiding principle of great importance in the minds of the whole party. In this regard, we should persistently correct two deviations at present.

First, as for some localities and some comrades, theoretical research and policy studies lag behind or are divorced from the reform practice. Comrade Xiaoping repeatedly mentioned that "correct strategies and tactics should be formulated and implemented in light of our country's specific conditions." However, the study and exploration of the new contradictions and issues appearing in the course of reform and opening are obviously insufficient. There is not only a lack of necessary studies and guidance preceding the practice, but the research work related to many urgent questions in practice often fails to keep pace with the developing situation. Some comrades responsible for studying concrete policies neglect, to a large extent, the concrete conditions in our country's present stage. They have read books, including some books about the political and economic systems in various Western countries, and have made inspection tours in some foreign countries. This is not a bad thing. However, they tend to neglect our own national conditions and often depend on some ready-made foreign theories to draw up the reform blueprints for China. For example, they propose that the term "ruling party" be given up and that a political structure similar to the tripartite separation of powers be established. They also propose that the principle "the party manages cadres," and other similar viewpoints, be repudiated. This reflects such a deviation to a certain degree. Some comrades do study practical conditions, but they only notice some superficial phenomena and fail to explore and study all-around conditions and deeper issues. So, the options they put forward are often contradictory and infeasible. In view of such problems, we should now urge people to more consciously base their theoretical research and policy studies on China's national conditions and guard against the deviation of separating theory from practice. I think it is now the time to stress this point.

The second deviation is to neglect and even deny the guidance of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. Some people do not openly say that Marxism is not good, but they simply do not mention Marxism and Leninism at all. For these people, talking about Marxism and Leninism is shameful and is a symbol of ossification. They recognize Marxism but only take it as an ordinary school of thought in academic studies. Some people find that they cannot seek ready-made answers to China's current questions from the Marxist classics, so they think that Marxism is now facing a "crisis" or has become "out of date." Still, some comrades who try to make some theoretical breakthroughs do not really pay attention to studying the essence of the works of Marx and Lenin, especially the scientific stand, viewpoints, and methods demonstrated in these works. They have no interest in the new research subjects appearing in practice. They concentrate their energy on negating some principles and

concepts of Marxism and regard this as their theoretical innovations and developments. We must resolutely oppose this incorrect attitude. Today's world is undergoing a major trend of reform. The colorful and vigorous reform practice will certainly give great impetus to the development of Marxism. This is beyond all doubt. We should cherish great aspirations and make down-to-earth efforts toward this. However, by developing Marxism, we mean developing Marxism under the premise of adhering to it. The two sides are in fact not contradictory. We should concentrate on applying the scientific world outlook and methodology of Marxism to the study of new questions in reform and construction so as to seek and understand regularity and truth. This is the correct orientation in expanding and deepening Marxism. As a country that adheres to the developmental orientation of socialism, without such a scientific guiding ideology, we will lose the weapon for combat and the bearing for making advances. The consequences will be unimaginable. In short, for the whole party, I think that we now do not excessively stress Marxism, but place insufficient stress on Marxism. We should now do a great deal of work to find out how to better combine the universal truth of Marxism with our country's specific reform and opening-up practice under the new situation through raising our consciousness in order to truly uphold and develop Marxism. Only by properly solving this issue can our party take a giant step forward in becoming more mature.

**More Properly Combine Adherence to the Communist Ideal With Fulfillment of the Common Tasks in the Initial Stage of Socialism; Realize the Unity of Thinking in the Whole Party Under the New Situation**

Reform, opening up, and the development of socialist commodity production have had a profound impact on our society and have greatly promoted the emancipation of people's minds and the development of production. At present, thinking inside our party is indeed much more active than before, but it should not be denied that serious confusions have also appeared. Under the new situation, quite a few Communist Party members have lost their bearing or have felt rather perplexed. This phenomenon should be seriously noticed by the whole party. Comrade Xiaoping said that after the end of the Long March, Comrade Mao Zedong concentrated on unifying the whole party's thinking and eventually achieved this through 10 years' efforts; the party thus became mature. In my opinion, we now also need to make efforts to unify thinking. That is, we should systematically study various ideological trends and ideas prevailing in society according to the basic theory and the party's basic line with the principles adopted by the 13th party congress as the guideline, thus giving correct and convincing answers to these questions. Obviously, in the course of fulfilling this task, we will further improve and mature the party's basic theory, and this will, to a certain extent, determine whether the whole party can truly maintain a high degree of unity in action. This is in fact a fundamental issue concerning party building at present.

In my opinion, to unify the thinking inside the party, we should now at least get a clear understanding of some basic questions. For example, in the initial stage of socialism, should Communist Party members maintain the communist ideal and belief? What should they take as their spiritual prop? What moral standards should they follow in the course of developing commodity production? It should not be denied that there are now different opinions on these questions inside the party. One opinion holds that since our country is still situated in the initial stage of socialism, we should not talk about the communist objective and ideal, and the requirements for Communist Party members should also be lowered. This opinion is of course incorrect. Maintaining the communist ideal is required by the nature of the Communist Party, and is the fundamental guarantee for Communist Party members to always keep a firm and correct political orientation. The communist ideal is also the source of strength for Communist Party members to make advances. Even though communism will be realized only in the remote future, we still cannot dilute a bit or waver from this belief. The theory about the initial stage of socialism just helps us more clearly understand the immediate objective in the near future in our struggle for communism; it never means that the communist objective can fade in our minds or that we can deviate from this orientation. In the initial stage of socialism, Communist Party members still must strictly bring themselves into line with the high standards for the advanced members of the proletariat, and must continue to consciously link their current jobs with the lofty objective of communism, thus boosting their morale to strive for the realization of the four modernizations and for the regeneration of China. Some people say that at present, ours is a plural society, so the communist ideal should not be used as the spiritual prop. Some people even openly declare that in the initial stage of socialism, "the spiritual prop comes from working for individual interest." These remarks are obviously wrong. If everyone in our society were merely interested in working for his individual interest, how could the morale of the whole nation be boosted? How could there be any socialism? Comrade Xiaoping pointed out more than 2 years ago: We are rather successful in developing economic construction and the situation in this respect is rather gratifying. However, if public conduct and morality continue to get worse, of what significance will such economic successes be? The deterioration in the moral area will in turn adversely affect economic development, because we will see a society where corruption, embezzlement, and bribery run rampant. Comrade Xiaoping's remarks should be seriously understood by each Communist Party member. For Communist Party members, the ideal of communism is always the source of strength and the spiritual prop. We should hold high the banner of carrying out life-long struggle for the ideal of communism in our party, and should turn this ideal into concrete actions in fulfilling the current tasks of realizing the four modernizations and regenerating China. Communist Party members should also demonstrate their dedicating spirit in their hard work for promoting reform

and for servicing the people wholeheartedly, so as to help all people in our country establish and maintain a firm belief in communism. Some people say that as we are to develop commodity production and talk about the law of value in the present stage, it is not suitable to stress Communist Party members' dedicating spirit. In my opinion, although this spirit cannot be used as a requirement for every person in our society in the present stage, it should still be taken as a requirement for Communist Party members and should be advocated and publicized among the masses. In the present stage, it is certain that Communist Party members should take an active part in developing the socialist commodity economy and should be remunerated for their work according to the state's policy. However, they should not turn themselves into commodities, still less should they exchange selfish gains with the powers they hold, the party's principles, moral standards, and their personal dignity as commodities. In their activities, Communist Party members should always serve the interests of the four modernizations and make more contributions to the state and the nation. Their personal value should be realized through such dedication. Only in this way can they prevent themselves from merely seeking personal interests and can they properly handle the relationship between personal interests and the interests of the state and the people, thus always placing the interests of the state and the people above everything, always maintaining the selfless spirit, always being able to give consideration to other people and the public interest first, and always being willing to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. Only in this way can they truly take the overall interests of the state and the people into account, and willingly bear more burdens, endure more difficulties, and even make sacrifices if necessary.

Now, some comrades criticize us for paying too much attention to material civilization and material benefit and ignoring spiritual civilization and the dedicating spirit in recent years, thus resulting in the distortion of some moral norms that we should advocate. We should attach great importance to this critical opinion. At present, we need to carry out reeducation among our party members and cadres.

#### **Consolidating the Party's Organizational Principle of Democratic Centralism in the Course of In-Depth Reform**

The party's maturity in the organizational field should be reflected in many aspects. In this essay, Comrade Xiaoping particularly stressed the issue of democratic centralism. He said: "A party cannot do without centralization. Without the centralized leadership of the central organs and party committees at various levels, the party will have no fighting capacity. Such centralized leadership must be based on a high degree of democracy; otherwise, it will not be effective. Democracy, as well as criticism and self-criticism, should be advocated in the whole party so that the will of the whole party can be truly unified and millions of people can truly act in

unison." This thesis expounded by Comrade Xiaoping is of great importance. So long as party organizations at various levels truly rather than superficially carry forward democracy and at the same time really concentrate the will of the party rank and file rather than rely on an individual's will, then they will certainly demonstrate a strong rallying force and will truly form a leadership core. Some comrades say that democratic centralism is not a scientific concept. In fact, in all countries of the world, democracy as a political system of the state cannot do without certain forms of centralization; otherwise, it will not be possible to form the will of the state and the strength to demonstrate this will. The problem is whether centralization is really based on democracy and whether things are really guided and controlled by the common will. We only oppose centralization based on one opinion, including that in the superficial form of democracy, but we cannot oppose centralization and centralized guidance based on democracy. On 13 October 1978, when meeting with a foreign party leading comrade, Comrade Xiaoping explicitly stressed: The principle of democratic centralism represents our superiority. This is a system better than Western-style democracy, because it is more effective in maintaining the people's unity and more efficient in operation. Under the new situation of reform and opening up, in order to effectively strengthen the party's leadership and to bring our political advantages into play, we must actually maintain and further improve the system of democratic centralism. In this regard, many new questions should be studied, and I put forward the following three questions.

First, leading cadres at various levels should consciously adapt themselves to the situation under which socialist democracy is expanding, learn how to use democratic methods in their work, handle affairs according to the democratic procedures, and be good at pooling the wisdom of the masses by fully guaranteeing democracy. It must be noticed that since the beginning of reform and opening up, cadres and the masses have greatly increased the sense of democracy and the sense of participation; and the legal system has also been improved. When facing the development of the times, a leader, no matter whether he is willing or not, must comply with the trend of the times; otherwise, it will be very hard for him to do any work. Some comrades are now still not accustomed to making decisions and handling affairs in a democratic atmosphere. In particular, after the chief administrator responsibility system and the factory director responsibility system were adopted, some comrades incorrectly construed this management system as expanding the scope of the individual leader's arbitrary power, and believed that the expansion of democracy was unfavorable to the enhancement of work efficiency. They thus acted more arbitrarily than before. This was completely wrong. The individual responsibility system does not go against the mass line. In the course of reform and opening up, it is still necessary to carry forward democracy and encourage the masses to voice their opinions, thus pooling the wisdom of the masses. When formulating major policy decisions, all localities and departments



must get used to organizing feasibility studies in many aspects and in many branches of learning so that good ideas can be absorbed, shortcomings can be overcome, and the best options can be adopted.

Second, it is necessary to require party members and cadres to adhere to the correct organizational principle in the course of reform. Since the administrative structural reform, leading bodies at various levels have undergone major personnel changes, and new leaders mostly have a stronger sense of reform and innovation, but some of them still lack the experience of being tempered through inner-party political activities and lack the basic knowledge about the party's rules and regulations. For example, a factory director even issued an administrative order to dismiss a party committee secretary from office; when the leading body of the party committee in an enterprise was reelected, the party committee secretary was nominated by a deputy secretary and approved by the factory director. This showed that some party cadres even did not understand the ABCs of the party's basic organizational principles, and in some cases the problem was rather serious. We must change such an abnormal state of affairs as soon as possible. In my opinion, when organizing leading bodies at various levels, attention must be paid to the political quality. Administrative cadres in various departments must have basic knowledge about the party. Efforts should also be made to train the newly appointed leading comrades so that they can become politically mature as quickly as possible. This has a bearing on the healthy growth of the future generations of leading cadres, and we must not take this lightly.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen overall centralized guidance in the course of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong always advocated collective leadership and also stressed the role of the party committee's chief leader and the existence of the leadership core. He said: "There must be a leadership core in the Central Committee, in the provincial party committee, and in the county party committee as well. If the leadership core is not powerful enough, it must be strengthened. Otherwise, the party organization will become lax and weak." In my opinion, this point is of special significance at present. In the course of reform, powers are devolved and the party's leadership is separated from the government's functions. Cadres are managed by various departments. All this requires that party organizations at all levels pay more attention to overall guidance and management. This will be the main form of party leadership in the future, as well as a basic condition for the success of these reform measures. How should we strengthen such overall control? Comrade Xiaoping explicitly pointed out not long ago: "Overall control should ensure that the central leadership's instructions will really be implemented." That is to say, the authority of the party central leadership and the State Council must be safeguarded, and the whole party must maintain iron discipline. The organizational principles of "the individual

being subordinate to the organization; the minority being subordinate to the majority; the lower level being subordinate to the upper level; and the entire membership of the party being subordinate to the central leading organs" must be seriously implemented. People and party organizations are not allowed to act in their own ways without regard to central instructions. How shall we ensure necessary centralized leadership and authority while arousing the initiative of organizations at lower levels? This remains a new question that we should study. I think that we still lack experience in this regard, and the whole party still needs to make joint efforts to make further explorations and find out feasible and effective solutions. If this issue is properly solved, the party's leadership will be greatly improved and strengthened.

#### **Further Improve the Party's Style and Maintain the Purity of the Vanguard of the Proletariat Under the New Situation**

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, our party has long established a correct style of work in the course of striving for maturity. Comrade Mao Zedong summarized our party's good style of work into three main points; these fine traditions should be carried forward and maintained forever. It should be noticed that the fine traditions have gradually faded in some localities and been forgotten by some comrades. All kinds of irregular and corrupt practices are becoming prevalent within the party. Now, people inside and outside the party frequently criticize the general conduct of the party. If we still fail to seriously deal with these problems, we will lose popularity inside and outside the party. In this sense, the rectification of party style is indeed related to the destiny of the party's cause, and is an urgent issue to which we must pay special attention. We should notice that with the in-depth development of reform and opening up, party building has been facing an array of new questions and new conditions, and the party is more urgently required to establish and maintain a good style. However, due to the ruling and powerful position of the party, it is not easy for many party members and cadres to perceive the inroads and harmful effects of the corrupt practices. The key to resolving this issue lies in party committees at various levels really paying serious attention to the rectification of party style in the course of reform and opening up. At present, we must first call for carrying forward the party's fine traditions. At the same time, we should also put forward some new requirements and formulate some new regulations in view of the prominent problems in reality. We have to do a great deal of work in these two aspects. At present, aside from emphasizing the combination of theory with practice as I stressed above, I think that it is also necessary to advocate four kinds of good work styles at present and to formulate corresponding measures.

First, we should carry forward the good practice of maintaining close ties with the masses and ensure that the party is not divorced from the masses when holding

the ruling position. For Communists, the most dangerous thing is their ties with the masses being severed. However, it seems that some party members and some party organizations now do not care about this. They think that the masses are subject to their management and must be subordinate to them. They stress that they are too busy and have no time to come into contact with the masses. In some localities and some units, relations between cadres and the masses have become rather tense. The masses are not willing to obey and respect these cadres' leadership, and have a strong centrifugal tendency. This is indeed worrisome. Our leading organs and Communist Party members must correctly treat their relations with the masses, must sincerely maintain close ties with them, must rely on them, hold equal dialogue with them, and be their good friends. They should not only lead and organize the masses in economic construction and guide the masses to get rich through hard work, but should also do solid work to really help the masses overcome actual difficulties and to bring actual benefit to them. They should understand the wishes of the masses, respect the feelings of them, and protect their enthusiasm for political participation and their initiative. Only in this way can they win the broadest support and understanding from the masses; encourage the masses to take an active part in reform and opening up; truly raise their sense of responsibility as masters; and arouse their enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity so that the masses will really make joint efforts with us to overcome difficulties, make advances, and strive for victories in modernization construction.

Second, we should carry forward the good practice of criticism and self-criticism. This is always a major measure we use to sum up experience and correct mistakes, and is an effective method of self-education and self-improvement for the vast number of party members and cadres, through summing up both positive and negative experience. This is also a hallmark that distinguishes our party from other political parties. However, some comrades have cast aside this weapon for a certain period. Self-criticism was simply carried out in a perfunctory manner, and it was even harder to carry out criticism inside a party organization. Some comrades even mixed up criticism with political attacks and persecution. To change this state of affairs, we should stress the necessity of maintaining the party spirit principle inside the party. At present, some party members and cadres are not willing to talk about "ideological struggle" and just try to dodge contradictions without regard to the party's principles. This is incorrect. Our Communist Party always opposes unprincipled struggle and always insists on maintaining clear-cut party spirit on principled issues. In the past, we indeed suffered too much from the "leftist" practice; we will never repeat this mistake. However, this does not mean that we can thus go to another extreme and give up all necessary struggle on principled issues. We should understand that criticism and self-criticism are not a means of political attack and persecution, but a means of protecting our comrades and showing loving care for them. The purpose of criticism and self-criticism

is to "learn from the past mistakes and avoid future ones" and to "cure the sickness and save the patients." When a comrade has shortcomings or commits a mistake, if we criticize him and help him in good time, we will arouse his awareness and prompt him to correct the mistake without delay. So long as we have a correct motive and a proper method, our criticism will not hurt the feelings of other people. On the contrary, if we adopt a liberalist attitude and just try to keep on good terms with each other, we may finally do great harm to the erring comrades. So, I think that we Communists should always be confident in using the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and persistently carrying out normal and positive ideological struggle among ourselves.

Third, we should ensure incorrupt government and effectively prevent corruption in the course of developing the commodity economy. In history, rulers of all dynasties did not succeed in breaking the cycle of starting a dynasty through hard work to ruining the dynasty through corruption. Since our country began to turn the product economy into a commodity economy, some corrupt phenomena have been seriously worsened in party and government institutions. This fully shows that there is indeed a greater danger that some weak-willed people who hold power may become degenerate, and that truly maintaining the incorruptibility of the ruling party is an important issue. So long as party organizations at various levels are highly conscientious in dealing with this issue, this difficult problem can still be gradually solved. As Comrade Xiaoping repeatedly stressed, reform and opening up should be firmly advanced, and unremitting efforts should also be made to carry out struggle against corruption; education should be conducted to improve people's moral standards, and laws and discipline should also be strictly enforced. The whole party should take the lead in maintaining incorruptibility, and should make great efforts to ensure democratic supervision and to enforce law and discipline. With this double tactic, we will certainly be able to maintain the incorruptibility of party and government institutions while promoting economic prosperity under the new situation.

Fourth, we should carry forward the style of working hard and leading a plain life so that the party can always maintain a high fighting morale when the economic conditions are improved. Hard work and plain living represent the basic revolutionary spirit of Communists in striving for their cause. However, this was denounced as the idea of small producers for a time and lost its position in the minds of some party members and ordinary people. As a result, hedonistic and corrupt practices prevailed in society, and some people indulged themselves in lavish eating and drinking, and even recklessly squandered resources. In some cases, this unhealthy trend could not be checked successfully. In fact, Communist Party members must never give up the style of hard work and plain living. The notions that we should lavishly eat and drink and seek pleasure as our economy is improving and that commodity production



should be accompanied by "extravagance" are all wrong. Our country is still poor, and we have no reason to indulge in extravagance and waste. Even after we become well-off in the future, we still have to lead a plain life and practice thrift. This is our nation's fine tradition, which we should always maintain until our objective is fulfilled. We Communists must never cast aside this fighting banner; otherwise, our minds will be disarmed and our organization will lose the fighting capacity and vigor for making advances. All comrades should give deep thought to this issue.

**New Book Chronicles Deng's Revolutionary Deeds**  
OW2507151189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1223 GMT 20 Jul 89

[By correspondent Wu Zaowen; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Jul (XINHUA)—"In 28 Years—From Political Commissar Of a Division to General Secretary" [0059 0577 0360 1628 7035—1783 1597 2398 1201 0451 4920 2579 6068; er shi ba nian jian—cong shi zheng wei dao zong shu ji] and "Chronicle Of Marshal Luo Ronghuan" [5012 2837 2719 0337 1596 4764 0057; luo rong huan yuan shuai ji shi], two books that depict the battle experience of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Luo Ronghuan, were published in Shanghai recently.

The writers of "In 28 Years—From Political Commissar of a Division to General Secretary" are some veteran comrades who once served under Deng Xiaoping. Focusing on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's hard life and great achievements from 1939 to 1965, these veteran comrades vividly describe how Comrade Deng Xiaoping talked and acted in daily life during those years. The book gives the readers the feeling that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is an amiable and respectable man.

The writer of "Chronicle of Marshal Luo Ronghuan" is veteran writer Bai Ren. In 1939, Bai Ren went a long way to the enemy's rear areas to work for Comrade Luo Ronghuan. Proceeding from what he knows best, he describes Luo Ronghuan's hard struggle with the enemy and his battle results. In the book, he also describes how Luo Ronghuan struggled with Lin Biao's rightist ideology during the Liao - Shen Battle, and how he stood up to criticize Lin Biao's absurd theories with the support of General Secretary Deng Xiaoping after the founding of the People's Republic.

**Beijing TV on Jiang's Talks With Union Group**  
OW2707213889 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jul 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a distant shot of a meeting hall] The following is a news dispatch just received by this station: Central leading comrades, including Jiang

Zemin, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Wan Li, Ding Guangen, and Wen Jiabao held discussions this afternoon with representatives to the 3d Enlarged Meeting of the 11th Presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Union. [Video shows close-ups of Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, and Wan Li. The camera then zooms back to show Ding Guangen seated among the participants.]

[Video cuts to close-up of Ni Zhifu] The discussion meeting was presided over by Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Speeches were made by Shang Baokun, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council; Pan Yiqing, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Trade Union Council; Jiang Rong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council; Xue Zhaoyun, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Trade Union Council; Li Meifang, chairman of the Wuhan City Trade Union Council; Wang Wenyi, chairman of the Shenyang City Trade Union Council; and Guan Hengcai, chairman of the Chinese National Defense Trade Union [zhong guo guo fang gong hui zhu ren]. [Video gives pan shots of the meeting hall] They said: The members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are holding discussions with us. This is an inspiration to the working class throughout the country. [Video shows an unidentified speaker, followed by pan shots] They then gave accounts of the role played by industrial workers nationwide as a main force of production during the period of quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. They said: The workers persevered in work and in production, as a concrete action to maintain stability in the entire country. In Beijing Municipality, the more than 3 million workers ensured that there was no power failure and guaranteed the normal supply of water and gas as well as the normal market supply. In July, the industrial sector made up for the previous losses amounting to 390 million yuan.

[Video gives pan shots of representatives and close-ups of unidentified speakers] Some representatives said: The central authorities take a clear-cut attitude in upholding the ideology of wholeheartedly relying on the working class. It is imperative to truly raise the social position of the working class and bring into full play its role as the master. Trade unions serve as a link between our party and the workers. It is necessary to raise the position and increase the role of trade unions at all levels. We should see to it that trade unions are given attention ideologically, are put at an important place organizationally, and are given support in doing their work. [Pan shot shows Jiang Zemin, Ni Zhifu, Song Ping, and Ding Guangen] Trade unions should take part in making policy decisions, while party committees at all levels should create conditions for trade unions' participation in the administration and discussion of state affairs. The representatives expressed the hope that efforts would be stepped up to enact relevant laws as soon as possible so that the work

of trade unions would be standardized and institutionalized. For example, they said, the trade union law should be revised, a labor law should be formulated, and the enterprise law should be further improved as soon as possible.

[Video shows close-up of Jiang Zemin speaking while gesturing with his hand] General Secretary Jiang Zemin said:

[Begin Jiang Zemin recording] I concur with the guidelines contained in the report delivered by Comrade Ni Zhifu at the 3d Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium. I say this in the first place to let you know my position. The second thing I want to say is that in the whole process, from the student unrest to the turmoil and then to the counterrevolutionary rebellion, I believe that workers maintained the stability, just as Comrade Xiaoping has said. Facts have proved that our working class is reliable. So, first of all, it is entirely correct to say that workers maintained stability throughout the entire process, from the turmoil to counterrevolutionary rebellion. This is the first thing I want to say. The second thing is that, indeed, we should wholeheartedly rely on the working class. As I have just said, [words indistinct]. I can recite this sentence contained in the General Principles of the Constitution. This is determined through a course of many years' hard fighting. It is because of the leadership of the working class that the Chinese Communist Party has won the political power after many years' revolution. If we do not fully rely on the working class, whom shall we rely upon? Speaking of wholeheartedly relying on the working class, as Comrade Song Ping just said, the working class should no doubt include intellectuals. [end recording]

[Video gives pan shots of participants] Jiang Zemin said: The party is the vanguard of the working class, while trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class. For this reason, trade unions should carry out their activities under the centralized leadership of the party. [Video shows pan shot including Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Li Ruihuan, and Wen Jiabao] At the same time, they should carry out their activities independently in accordance with the trade union charters, truly represent the workers' interests, and reflect the workers' voice and opinions so that trade unions will become an important channel through which the party keeps in touch with the workers. In addition, trade unions should serve as a large school of communism to give ideological education to the broad masses of staff members and workers. They should make all-out efforts to conduct education in socialism, patriotism, and the spirit of plain living and hard struggle. [Video ends with a distant shot of the meeting hall]

#### **'Old Cadres' Gather To Discuss Party Issues**

HK2807045989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO  
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 28 Jul 89 p 1

[Report: "Central Organization Department Holds Meeting of Old Cadres To Mark Party's Birthday and Discuss the Strengthening of Party Building"]

[Text] At a meeting held by the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department to mark the party's founding anniversary on 1 July and to discuss the

strengthening of party building, many old comrades who began their revolutionary work before the anti-Japanese war expressed their earnest wishes with weighty words and hoped that experience in the current struggle will be seriously summed up so that party organizations will be effectively consolidated in the ideological, organizational, work style, and system aspects; that party building will be greatly strengthened; and that the morale of the whole party will be greatly boosted.

#### **Starting From The Central Leadership, Party Organizations at All Levels Should Concentrate on Strengthening Party Building**

Comrade Chen Pixian said: After Comrade Zhao Ziyang was appointed as general secretary of the Central Committee, he did not live up to the hopes of the party and the people. Among many complaints against his work, a main point was that the party's general secretary did not take care of party building, did not rely on party organizations at various levels to advance the work, and did not give play to the role of grass-roots party organizations as fighting bastions; instead, he played down the importance of the party's work and the party's role, and this led to the obvious decline in the party's prestige and the serious weakening of the party's rallying force among the masses. It is time that we pay attention to party building. Starting from the central leadership, party organizations at all levels must now concentrate on party building in the ideological, organizational, work style, and discipline aspects. On the issue of party building, we should also coolheadedly consider the past and the future; seriously solve the existing problems; restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition; adapt the party to the new situation in reform, opening up, and socialist modernization construction; and blaze a new trail.

Comrade Chen Yun warned the whole party a few years ago that the work style of the party is an important issue that concerns its destiny. Now we can see more clearly the importance of this issue. The recent turmoil occurred partly because the irregular and corrupt practice inside the party had made some ordinary people lose their confidence in the party. This was a major factor. We have called for strictly enforcing party discipline and overcome the corrupt phenomena for many years, but no marked results have been achieved. We should not miss the present opportunity, and must effectively do several things to boost the morale of the party and the people so that the masses will really believe that our party is able to eliminate corruption. It is then that we will win the people's trust and raise the party's prestige.

#### **Strengthening the Party's Ideological Building; Properly Carrying Out Organizational Rectification**

Comrade Wang Heshou said: The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion showed that material civilization must advance together with socialist spiritual civilization. Without building spiritual civilization, socialist construction will not be able to succeed. Socialist spiritual civilization is first related to the issue of our

party style. Without a healthy party style, there will be no socialist spiritual civilization. The key to the improvement of party style lies in strengthening education in party spirit among party members. Action comes from ideas. We now stress that the irregular practice should be corrected through laws, systems, and regulations. This is certainly right. But this cannot fundamentally solve the problems. Many things are not controlled by rules and regulations, and even not by laws. For example, some people do not work hard, do not have a responsible attitude, and do not struggle against evil things and evil people. These problems cannot be solved with laws and regulations. The settlement of these problems relies on the establishment of the correct principles in the minds of party members and cadres. That is to say, we should rely on party spirit to get things done. Party spirit determines what should be done and what should not be done by party members, and determines what they should actively do and what they should firmly struggle against. If the party spirit principles are firmly established in the minds of our party members, the irregular practices will be reduced and socialist spiritual civilization will be developed.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: It is necessary to strengthen party building in the ideological, moral, and organizational aspects. To strengthen the party's ideological building, we should carry out serious theoretical reflection, and should mobilize the whole party and the people in the theoretical circles in the entire country to seriously study such questions as how to appraise our work in the previous period; how to assess the present situation; in what orientation we should advance in the future; what socialist economic, political, and cultural systems should be like; what differences there should be between them and the capitalist systems; why the slogan of "everything for money" is incompatible with the socialist principles; and so on. These questions should also be clearly explained to the whole party and to the people, especially young people. One of the reasons why the trend of bourgeois liberalization ran rampant to a disastrous degree was that the party did not attach importance to theoretical work and did not sufficiently realize the harmfulness of the erroneous ideas. To strengthen the party's moral building, we should make the CPC a symbol of morality in society. The corrupt phenomena inside the party must be resolutely eliminated, but this alone is not enough, because the party must demonstrate through its action that it always represents a force fighting for social progress and social justice. To strengthen the party's organizational building, we should set strict demands on party organizations and party members. The stern facts in the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion showed that even in peacetime, it is still not easy to be a qualified Communist Party member who can maintain a firm position. He must always seek benefit for the masses, be trusted by the masses, and must adhere to the principles; he may thus be isolated for some time and may even have to sacrifice his life for these principles, as have some officers and soldiers of the martial law enforcement units. Some

confused questions concerning the party's organizational building should be clarified. For example, can owners of private enterprises be admitted into the party? How should rural enterprises employ workers? Explicit stipulations should be laid down.

Comrade Huang Huoqing said: From the day he joins the party, a party member must fight for the communist ideal and the emancipation of all mankind throughout his life. In the past, our party members were fearless when facing the enemy and did not yield to the enemy even when being cruelly tortured. They could maintain the revolutionary integrity and courage and did not fear sacrifices in the battles. They set strict demands on themselves in their work and study and were able to endure all hardships and difficulties. This was because they cherished the ideal of communism. Communist Party members must receive education in the ideal. In recent years, insufficient education in this respect was conducted. Under the new historical conditions, we must greatly strengthen the education in the party's ideal, the party's basic theory, and the history of revolution.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: The key to the party's ideological building lies in education, especially education for party leading cadres. The central leading organs and party committees at various levels should all organize studies on a large scale among party leading cadres so that they will better understand what socialism is, what capitalism is, why socialism is good, and why capitalism is not good. Now, some people have suffered from the illness of "admiring capitalism" and they call for the renewal of the understanding of capitalism. This in fact reflects their attempt to deny the conclusion in the Marxist classics on capitalism.

Comrade Wang Shoudao said: In the recent struggle to check turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion, every party member experienced a test. The struggle also exposed many serious problems in our party organizations and in the party rank and file. Some comrades in the party's central leading organs and the central state institutions also took to the streets and joined the demonstrations. The central leading organs should first examine and clean up their personnel. All party members should seriously study and examine their own remarks and actions, and should sum up positive and negative experience, raise their consciousness, and distinguish right from wrong. Those who are not suited to the work in central leading organs should be transferred from these organs.

Comrade Geng Biao said: We have won a major victory in checking turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. We now still have to clean up the battlefield, and should act as Chairman Mao said: "We must pursue the tottering foe with great power, and must not



seek idle fame and relax our effort." Action should be taken to thoroughly ferret out and pull in all counterrevolutionary rebels. It is also necessary to deeply clean up the party rank and file.

**Bring the Role of Grass-Roots Party Organizations Into Play, Strengthening Ideological and Political Work**

Comrade Kang Shien said: It is necessary to correctly approach the issue of separating the party from the government. This indicates that the functions of the party and the government should not be mixed up and does not mean that the party must have no relations with the government. The purpose is to improve and strengthen rather than weaken the party's leadership. In recent years, due to the evil influence of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistake of playing down the party's leadership, party committees in many enterprises were cast aside, and political departments there were disbanded. No person was responsible for ideological and political work in the enterprises. This state of affairs was very dangerous. In enterprises, party committees should not exercise "unified" leadership as they did in the past, and should not take care of everything. They should support the work of the factory directors in performing their duties. However, the party must still exercise political leadership over the enterprises, and the party organizations in enterprises should still shoulder the responsibility for ideological and political work. The ideological and political work is to remodel people's thought and world outlook. So, it is not less difficult and complicated than any engineering projects or professional jobs. An outstanding ideological and political worker is an engineer of man's soul. In a certain sense, ideological and political work can also be turned into productive forces. The enterprises create material wealth, including technological achievements, and an important precondition for them to do this is to rely on the enhancement of the people's political consciousness. So, we must build a crack contingent for ideological and political work, and must establish necessary work organs. The party should be responsible for cadre affairs; this is our party's tradition. Now, in some enterprises, deputy directors, section heads, and department chiefs were appointed by the factory director, and one person can decide the appointment of all other enterprise cadres. This practice is inadvisable. The party committee should seriously strengthen the building of grass-roots party branches. The effective systems for organizing grass-roots party activities should be restored, and their role as fighting bastions should be truly brought into play.

Comrade Lu Dingyi said: Ideological and political work must be properly handled. In the past, after the Xian incident, the Red Army was reorganized into part of the National Revolutionary Army. The political commissars were changed into deputy commanders of the units, and the Political Department was changed into the military training department. In less than 1 year, the tendency of warlordism appeared. The central leadership resolutely decided to restore the office of political commissar and

the Political Department in our units, and this guaranteed our victories. Now, the weakness in our work has been fully exposed. Some students were instigated by a small group of people with ulterior motives to stage a hunger strike, and some office staffers carried banners to "support" the students every day. There should be some "career revolutionaries" in the Communist Party. In the period of revolution, if we had not been "career revolutionaries," the revolution would not have succeeded. In the period of construction, there should also be some "career revolutionaries." This is a glorious career; its importance should be stressed, and its social status should be respected. We must not allow the existence of the previous situation in which those who dared to viciously swear at the Communist Party and socialism could gain fame. In addition, we should also seriously study some basic theoretical issues. There should be new material in our party lectures and political lessons in the schools. Capitalism can no longer rule the world; now it only keeps certain economic advantages. It is not the capitalist countries or the "free world," but the socialist countries, that will have a bright future.

Comrade Wu Xiuquan said: Grass-roots party organizations should show concern for the livelihood of the masses and do something that actually brings benefit to the masses and solves their difficulties in daily life. Then, the people will see the hopes and keep closer ties with our party. This is a major issue that concerns the enhancement of the party's prestige.

**Officials Attend Opening of Series on Rebellion**

OW2807123289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1211 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)—A four-part TV series and a photo exhibition on cracking down on anti-government rebellion was shown to the public at the China Art Gallery for the first time here today.

Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau, and Yang Baibing, director of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] General Political Department, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony.

The TV series entitled "Fluttering, the Flag of the Republic" recorded the April-June political turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion from its start to its being cracked down and revealed the crimes committed by a handful of anti-government and anti-socialism elements.

The series produced by the PLA General Political Department will be distributed nationwide by the Beijing Higher Education Audio and Video Company.

The photo exhibition sponsored by the "PLA Pictorial" displayed 340 pictures taken by photojournalists and photographers from the military troops carrying out the martial law.

The exhibition will run until September 10.

**Revolt Of PLA 38th Army Called 'Playacting'**  
*HK280705048/9 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese*  
28 Jul 89 p 2

["Special" dispatch: "Did the 38th Army Revolt? It Turned Out To Be Playacting!"]

[Text] On 5 June and 6 June, almost all the media in the world were concerned about whether there would be an open fight between the People's Liberation Army [PLA] 38th Army and the PLA 27th Army in Beijing. The CPC media later accused the Hong Kong media of spreading such rumors. However, it was the Beijing regime itself that had created such a false impression.

On the morning of 4 June, more than 100 armored cars and armored carriers carried some troops from Gongzhufen to Tiananmen Square. When stopped by the Beijing citizens, the troops deserted their armored cars and armored carriers and went into Beijing's Military Museum. As a result, more than 100 armored cars and armored carriers were burned and destroyed. It still remains a mystery why the troops deserted their armored cars and armored carriers at that time. Soon after that, the news production unit of the Beijing martial law enforcement troops videotaped the scene where more than 100 armored cars and armored carriers had been burned and destroyed. The videotaped documentary was later shown on television and was used by the Beijing regime as a proof of the "crimes" committed by a handful of "ruffians." Nonetheless, the documentary produced by the Beijing regime did not state when the incident took place.

On the afternoon of 5 June, another PLA unit appeared on the Changan Avenue near Muxidi in Beijing. Some soldiers shouted through a loudspeaker: "We are the 38th Army. We are under the command of Zhao Ziyang and Qin Jiwei. We will make the 27th Army pay its blood debt. At 3:00 tomorrow morning, we will carry out a major military action. We hope that all Beijing citizens will cooperate with us in our action. Please wait for our good news." After hearing these remarks, the panic-stricken Beijing citizens living in Muxidi soon opened their windows one after another, which had been closed for the past 2 days, to express their welcome to those PLA officers and soldiers. A lot of Beijing citizens also went to the streets to shake hands with and even embraced the soldiers. Some Beijing citizens even sent drinks and food to the soldiers.

At the same time, the martial law enforcement troops stationed on the Tiananmen Square pointed their tank cannons at Muxidi. The U.S. military satellite photographed this action by the PLA troops. Many foreign reporters also photographed scenes in which Beijing citizens embraced the martial law enforcement soldiers. Thus the news that the PLA 38th Army had revolted

against the Beijing regime and would make the PLA 27th Army pay its blood debt spread quickly in Beijing City, in the whole China, and to the whole world.

However, the whole scene was nothing but a trick played by the Beijing regime to cheat the people and the world media. The Beijing regime had deliberately ordered a PLA unit to pose as one devoted to Zhao Ziyang in order to create a good impression of the PLA 38th Army among Beijing citizens. As a result, not knowing the true facts, a large number of Beijing citizens living in Muxidi went to the streets to welcome the troops. This provided an opportunity for the news production unit of the martial law enforcement troops to videotape a documentary showing Beijing citizens going to the streets to welcome the martial law enforcement troops. The documentary was later broadcast by Beijing's CCTV in its evening news program. However, when the documentary was broadcast on television, those who had once gone to the streets to welcome the troops complained that they had been cheated.

On the evening of 3 June, the Beijing regime assembled some 4,000 workers from Beijing's Capital Iron and Steel Complex to help the PLA troops enforce martial law in Beijing in an attempt to create a false impression that the Beijing workers also supported the crackdown launched by the Beijing regime. In order to assemble some 4,000 workers from the Capital Iron and Steel Complex, the Beijing Municipal People's Government had held negotiations with the Capital Iron and Steel Complex, promised the Capital Iron and Steel Complex more facilities in the future, and gave a 500-yuan bonus to each of the workers who would participate in the action. However, the trucks carrying those 4,000 workers to Tiananmen Square were stopped by the Beijing citizens at Gongzhufen. When their trucks were stopped, those workers immediately got down from the trucks, damaged the tires of their trucks, and escaped in all directions.

Following the 4 June bloodbath, Beijing City sank into a state of terror. As a matter of fact, the Beijing regime began arresting people as early as 3 June. Gao Yu, a reporter of Beijing's "JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO," left home at about 9:00 on the morning of 3 June and has been missing ever since. After the 4 June incident, Gao Yu's family went to every hospital in Beijing to look for him, but to no avail. Gao Yu's family did not know his whereabouts until they read the documents issued by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which contained words like "according to the confession of Gao Yu...."

After the 4 June incident, some 30,000 ex-criminals in Beijing City were again arrested and interrogated. On 5 June, a secondary school student went to the Beijing railroad station to buy a train ticket, but was arrested at the gate of Beijing Hotel and detained in a temporary prison built in Beijing's Cultural Palace of Working People for more than 20 days. When he was finally

released, he had been beaten black and blue. On the morning of 5 June, a cadre, who had come to Beijing on official business from another province, passed Dongjiaominxiang where a conflict between some Beijing citizens and the martial law enforcement troops was taking place. Later on, the troops opened fire and all the people escaped. Not knowing what was happening, the cadre still stood there. The martial law enforcement troops arrested him and imprisoned him in the Cultural Palace of Working People. Although he had proper documents to prove his identity and the nature of his trip to Beijing, the martial law enforcement troops still put him in jail for over 20 days. The cadre said that his number in prison was XX and he was imprisoned together with more than 100 people, most of whom were intellectuals. During the first 3 days in prison, he was beaten up, frequently interrogated, and denied food. He slept on the cement floor. In the remaining 20 days, he was given only two pieces of steamed corn and sorghum bread every day.

#### **Essay Competition on Crackdown Begins**

HK2807104089 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0953 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (AFP)—Beijing residents have been invited to write their own versions of the martial law crackdown on pro-democracy unrest in the capital for an essay competition launched by the city's media.

Rewards have been promised and publication guaranteed for the best three 2,000-word essays submitted by November 30 which deal with China's "life and death" struggle against a counter-revolutionary rebellion, according to Friday's official BEIJING DAILY.

The paper indicated that judges would be looking out for tales of heroics and stories describing how "rumours were exposed as lies."

Beijing residents, subject over the past few weeks to the most intensive Communist Party propaganda campaign since the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, have been urged to write "moving, factual and memorable" accounts of how martial law troops saved the party and the government from destruction.

Since the pro-democracy movement was crushed by tanks and guns on June 3-4 with heavy loss of life, the party machine has cranked out an impressive array of films, reports and articles supporting the official party line whereby a minority of plotters, aided from abroad and exploiting student-led protests, attempted to overthrow the party and state.

It is the first time Beijing residents who saw the events with their own eyes have been invited to comment. The BEIJING DAILY said the essays would help in compiling the written record of the period, "which will be a valuable thing for our generation and the next generation."

The paper issued only one guideline for the competition. "Inventing things is not allowed. The articles must be true," the paper said.

The response may permit the leadership to gauge the success of its propaganda drive, which a Chinese source said the party fears could fail with people who "saw the events with their own eyes."

Beijing's population rose up in support of pro-democracy students and prevented troops from entering the city following the May 20 declaration of martial law.

Counter-revolutionaries, the foreign media and some foreign governments have been accused of "spreading rumours" indicating that up to 3,000 people, mostly unarmed citizens were killed in the crackdown. The Beijing authorities say 300 people died.

Observers here believe the written accounts from Beijing eyewitnesses which "expose" these rumours may be of use to the party when the time comes to draft an official history of the biggest outpouring of popular anti-government dissent in China's 40-year communist history.

#### **Conflicting Stories Emerge on Chai Ling's Status**

HK2807013989 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 28 Jul 89 p 11

[By Geoffrey Crothall]

[Text] Security offices in Beijing and Shenzhen have denied any knowledge of the arrest of student leader Chai Ling.

A report in yesterday's TIN TIN DAILY claiming that Mrs Chai had been arrested in Shenzhen appears to be a cause of mistaken identity, although she is believed to be still in China.

Mainland public security officials and diplomatic sources were also unable to confirm the report.

TIN TIN DAILY reported that Mrs Chai, 23, along with another student from Qinghua University, Zhang Ming, were arrested on Wednesday evening at a wharf near the border with Hong Kong.

Mrs Chai arrived in Guangdong in mid-June, the paper said, and had been lying low in Shenzhen preparing to escape across the border to Hong Kong.

Mrs. Chai, a graduate student at the Beijing Teachers' University and head of the students' general headquarters in Tiananmen Square, disappeared soon after the Beijing massacre of June 4. There has been much speculation as to her whereabouts ever since.



On June 8, Mrs Chai recorded a tearful account of the events in Beijing from June 2 to June 4. The tape was subsequently smuggled into Hong Kong where it was heard by millions of television viewers. Nothing has been heard of her since.

There were several reports that Mrs Chai was either in hiding in the Australian Embassy in Beijing or had already fled to Melbourne.

Most observers believe Mrs Chai is still in hiding in China. If she had escaped she surely would have announced the fact by now, they say, especially after Mr Wuer Kaixi and Mr Yan Jiaqi have spoken out so forcefully.

The only reason for her not going public would be fear for the safety of her husband who might not have got out, they said.

**Reporters Question Official on Students Abroad**  
OW2707174489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1439 GMT 26 Jul 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jul (XINHUA)—A spokesman for the State Education Commission today answered reporters' questions of common interest at home and abroad currently concerning students and researchers overseas.

Question: Since the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital was quelled, there has been a rumor that China will change its policy on sending students abroad, and that it will stop sending students abroad this year and call all its students studying abroad back home. What do you think about this rumor?

Answer: Since Beijing quelled the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the party and state leaders have repeatedly stated that China will not change its policy of reform and openness. Sending students abroad for further study is an important component of China's policy on reform and openness. We must continue doing this job well under the guidance of China's general principle on reform and openness. It is an utter rumor that China will no longer send students abroad and will call all the students studying abroad back home. The fact is that China plans to send nearly 3,000 visiting scholars and graduate students abroad this year and that most of them are fully prepared to go abroad. The selection of students and researchers who will study abroad next year is going ahead. We need to send one group after another of students and researchers abroad to study, research, and inspect; to learn from the strengths of all countries; and to promote friendship with the people of all countries. In the days ahead we will continue to persist in this work and make some necessary adjustments in sending students and researchers abroad in terms of their level and structure on the basis of our past experience, so that the students and researchers sent abroad will be more suited

to the needs of China's socialist construction. What merits attention is that the governments or educational departments of some countries recently declared that they have unilaterally suspended educational exchanges with China, stopped exchanging students, and encouraged Chinese students there not to return home. Such actions are shortsighted and unwise, and will no doubt affect further bilateral educational exchanges and impair the friendly relations and interests of the two countries.

Question: Over the past two months and more, quite a few Chinese students studying mainly in Western countries have participated in rallies and processions against the Chinese Government. What attitude do you take on this matter?

Answer: During the 2 months and more from mid-April to mid-June, the domestic student movement developed into a turmoil and finally evolved into a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. During this period, because of ignorance of China's real situation and misleading coverage by Western media, some Chinese students studying abroad failed to understand the measures adopted by the government to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion. They joined some processions and rallies and even made radical speeches against the Chinese Government. The government will adopt a lenient attitude toward them, will not punish them now, and will not punish them when they return in the future. Of course, we hope they will sum up experience, draw a lesson to deepen understanding, and will not do anything that will damage the motherland or the image of students studying abroad. We are certain that the absolute majority of our students and researchers abroad will gradually change their view once they understand the real facts.

Question: A rumor is now spreading in many Western countries that Chinese embassies and consulates in foreign countries have videotaped students joining processions and rallies and blacklisted them for settling accounts later. What are your comments on this matter?

Answer: This allegation is a lie fabricated by some people with ulterior motives. These people tried to create chaos and sow discord between Chinese students studying abroad and the embassies and consulates for their own political purposes. It is easy to see through such a lie.

It should be pointed out that an extremely small number of Chinese students studying abroad made such allegation to excuse themselves for staying abroad or even for seeking political asylum. Their deeds were not only harmful to the country, but also bad for themselves, losing the confidence of upright foreign friends and the majority of Chinese students abroad.

Question: According to the U.S. news media, some members of Congress proposed a bill concerning Chinese students studying in the United States, which requested the removal of legal restrictions on Chinese exchange

students and scholars holding J-1 visas who must go back to their motherland for 2 years before they can apply for reentry. What are your comments on this?

Answer: We have noticed this trend and expressed grave concern about it. As we all know, the regulation that students studying abroad at state expense or exchange students and scholars must return home to work when they finish their study abroad is one of the starting points for any country sending students abroad, as well as a criterion observed by all countries in the world. It has also been a basic point in almost all Sino-U.S. educational exchange agreements on the governmental level since 1979. U.S. laws set strict stipulations upon it. Nobody can destroy this basic principle under any pretext or by concocting any reason.

Because of certain personages' encouragement, support, and lobbying, some members of Congress actively proposed and supported the bill. This is an open distortion of and attack on China's measures to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion. It interferes in China's domestic affairs, sows discord between our students studying abroad and the Chinese Government. This is totally unacceptable to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. It is also intolerable to any sovereign state. We hope that U.S. government officials and personages of insight take Sino-U.S. interests and bilateral educational exchanges and cooperation into full consideration, treasure the efforts made by the two governments and peoples in educational exchanges, and do nothing that may damage or even undermine bilateral educational exchanges and cooperation agreements already reached between China and the United States.

Question: Some students and researchers studying abroad have made plans to return to visit relatives, spend vacations, and attend academic meetings. They hear that China has adopted a "new exit card" system and are afraid to return as scheduled for fear that after they return they will not be able to continue studying abroad again. Could you further explain this matter?

Answer: The "exit card" system is a provision that our country has instituted for strengthening exit control. In fact, this provision was proposed last year, but was implemented only recently. It will by no means obstruct students studying abroad from returning home to spend vacations, visit relatives, or participate in academic meetings or other activities. To accommodate those students who were sent out by the government and who want to come back to stay at home for a short period for the purpose of spending their vacation, visiting relatives, or attending academic meetings, we have notified our embassies and consulates in foreign countries to issue them letters of certification for vacation or for meetings. After coming back, they can apply for "exit cards" through the Beijing service center for Chinese students studying abroad or the departments concerned in Shanghai and Guangzhou, by presenting the aforementioned letters of certification. Students studying abroad at their

own expense should apply to the public security organs concerned for "exit registration cards" by presenting their foreign student identification cards in compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Public Security.

The procedures for applying for "exit cards" and "exit registration cards" are simple. This system ensures that returned students can leave again to continue their studies. As can be seen, the fear that once a student returns he cannot leave again is unnecessary.

We welcome all students studying abroad to return home and make observations if conditions permit. This will help them understand the true situation at home, enhance their understanding, and enable them to determine what is true and what is false.

Question: The governments of some Western countries have announced that Chinese Students studying abroad may be persecuted after they return home. Therefore, they have offered to extend the visas of these Chinese students, ease restrictions on the issuance of work permits to them, and provide them with emergency aid. What are your comments on this?

Answer: Chinese embassies and consulates in foreign countries have continuously given financial support to Chinese students with government-provided scholarships for their various expenses. This financial support has never been suspended. In addition, the Chinese embassies and consulates have always accepted, in a normal manner, Chinese students' applications for extension of stay in foreign countries to ensure the completion of their specialized studies. There is no difficulty in this respect.

We have noted the announcements made by the governments of some Western countries. They have eased the restriction on the extension of Chinese students' visas and the issuance of work permits to Chinese students, and even given them "emergency aid." These are very unfriendly acts. The outcome of these acts will not only damage the relations between these countries and China, but is bound to ultimately harm the long-term interests of Chinese students studying abroad.

Question: Recently, Western news media have reported that quite a number of Chinese students studying abroad are taking a wait-and-see attitude toward returning home to work, and some have explicitly expressed unwillingness to come back. What is your stance toward this?

Answer: Those personnel sent by the government to study abroad have an obligation to return and work at home after the completion of study. Many countries in the world have made unequivocal provisions in this regard, and China is no exception. Since 1979, when our country began sending large numbers of people to study abroad, over 90 percent of the visiting scholars and a sizable number of graduate students studying abroad have done so. After returning home, they have done very



well in teaching, scientific research, production, and other work posts, contributing to the socialist construction cause of the motherland.

We have also noted that after the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, a small number among those studying abroad have doubts and misgivings of one kind or another about working at home because of a lack of understanding of the true domestic situation and the influence of the distorted and instigating reports by the West. This is understandable. However, we have good reason to believe that most of the Chinese students studying abroad have a warm love for the motherland; hope to see that China will become prosperous, rich, and strong as early as possible; and are willing to come back to work. During the past few months, the Beijing service center for Chinese students studying abroad has helped make arrangements for more than 70 students with doctoral degrees to return home to work. On 10 June, nine students originally from Sichuan Province came back to work at home as scheduled. In early June, a recruiting group which had been sent to Europe smoothly fulfilled its recruitment plan in France, Britain, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The new recruits are all urgently needed personnel with fairly good qualifications. We can say that as time passes by and with a better understanding of the true situation at home, those studying abroad will certainly eliminate all doubts and misgivings and are sure to return home to contribute their intelligence and wisdom to the four-modernizations program of the motherland.

As for the small number of students who cannot come back for one reason or another, if they formally apply to our departments concerned for extension of their stay abroad, we will adopt a reasonable attitude and properly handle their applications.

**State Councillor Zou Wraps Up Liaoning Visit**  
*SK2507041189 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 89*

[Text] After a 4-day session, the on-the-spot meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Communications on exchanging experiences gained in building express highways concluded in the city of Dalian on the afternoon of 20 July.

During the meeting, Zou Jiahua, State Council member, delivered an important speech in which he acknowledged the experience gained by Liaoning Province in building super highways, and stated that the Shen-Da express highway will enable the province to achieve a leap forward in the economy, to be well managed, and to win a victory. He urged various provinces and cities across the country to learn from and popularize the experience gained by Liaoning Province.

In his speech, Zou Jiahua stated: At present, although there are many factors which can affect the development of the national economy, the important ones are energy

resources and communications. We are developing the commodity economy which, however, must enjoy good commodity circulation. To have the economy enjoy good commodity circulation, it is necessary that something be done in transportation. We should see that our commodities enjoy good circulation in domestic markets as well as foreign markets. The first thing which should be undertaken by us in conducting reform and opening to the outside world is to engage in communications undertakings. Such an experience can be found from the work done by Liaoning Province in building the Shen-Da express highway.

Referring to the development and construction of express highways in his speech, Zou Jiahua pointed out: As for express highways, we should not focus our discussion on whether we should build additional ones, but should focus it on how to make all-out efforts to develop them in the near future. In developing express highways, we should have our eyes not only on today, but on tomorrow as well, and formulate long-term plans. We should take into consideration not only the current transportation situation, but also the vehicular flow after 10 or 20 years.

Referring to the fund sources for developing communications and transportation in his speech, Zou Jiahua stated: It is impossible for us to develop communications and transportation by only depending on state investment. Efforts should be made to bring into play the enthusiasm of the central and local authorities and the large enterprises, and to foster an investment group with multiple sources. In the case of insufficient funds, we should collect less from investors or experience the insufficiency for the time being instead of apportioning the expenses to other units.

During the meeting, Lin Sheng, vice governor of Liaoning Province, also delivered a speech, in which he stated: Your participation in the meeting held in Liaoning Province has inspired and spurred us on. We will create the most favorable situation, brought about by the meeting, for striving to fulfill the 1989 transportation plan of the Shen-Da express highway by early September this year, and for totally opening the express highway to traffic ahead of schedule in 1990.

Also attending the meeting on 20 July were Qian Yongchang, minister of communications; Wang Zhanyi, vice minister of communications; Huang Zhendong, president of the State Communications Investment Corporation; Li Changchun, governor of Liaoning Province; Lin Sheng, vice governor of Liaoning Province; Peng Xiangsong, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Wei Fuhai, mayor of Dalian City.

**Two Executed for Crimes During 'Turmoil'**  
*HK2807110289 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
27 Jul 89 p 4

[Report by Li Muping (2621 3668 1627) and Mao Lei (3029 4320): "Li Wenbao and Three Other Scoundrels Executed in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jul (RENMIN RIBAO)—Li Wenbao and Liang Hongchen, two scoundrels who seized the opportunity of turmoil and riot in Beijing to commit robbery, were sentenced to death and deprived of lifelong political rights by the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court today.

Li Wenbao was a peasant in Shunyi County in the suburbs of Beijing, and Liang Hongchen was a peasant in the suburbs of Shenyang. On the morning of 2 June, Li and Liang sneaked into a residential building in Shunyi County and stole 3 bicycles from there. Then they robbed 3 peasants of more than 300 yuan on the Beijing-Miyun highway in the same county.

On the morning of 4 June, Li and Liang stole into the home of Xu Changjiu, another peasant, in a location between Hebei's Sanhe County and Tianjin's Ji County. With a kitchen knife in hand, they then took more than 800 yuan from the peasant, together with a wristwatch and a calculator. At 0000 on 5 June, they pretended to be traffic police on duty and stopped a "Beijing 130" truck on the Liangshunpo highway of Shunyi County. Then, they beat the driver Yue Chunliang with an iron stick, severely injuring him, and stole the vehicle, which is worth 11,000 yuan.

At today's public trial, the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court also meted out severe punishment to four other criminals according to the law. The four scoundrels fled to other areas from Beijing in May last year, insulting a young girl they had seized, cruelly killing her, and then burning her body in order to destroy the evidence. They also stole a great deal of public property and personal belongings. Two of them were sentenced to death, and the other two were respectively sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve and life imprisonment. All were deprived of lifelong political rights.

**Inspection Commission Punishes Officials**  
*OW2807105689 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0949 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)—The Central Discipline Inspection Commission of the Chinese Communist Party has stated that it will severely punish violations of party discipline and resolutely combat corruption by all party members including senior party officials, according to the principle of "all are equal before party discipline".

According to the commission, the discipline inspection organizations at all levels handled an increasing number of cases in the first half of this year compared with same period last year.

By the end of last June, the central commission had directly handled 23 major cases, 16 of which have been investigated. Discipline inspection commissions at the provincial and ministerial level have also directly handled 926 major cases, and the investigations of nearly one third of the cases have been completed.

The cases handled include that of the manager of the Qingjiang Development Corporation of Hubei Province, Deng Manfu, who abused his position to accept bribes, watched obscene video tapes and played with women. Deng, whose post is equal to a departmental head, has been dismissed from his post and disciplined by the party.

Another case handled involved an official at the Liaohe oilfield, China's third largest. As a dispatcher, Qiu Zhixin received bribes worth more than 50,000 yuan. In addition to being expelled from the party, he has been arrested and will be punished according to law. "The violations of party discipline by a small number of party members are still very serious. The violations by party officials in particular have aroused indignation among the masses," an official from the central commission stated, adding that discipline inspection commissions at all levels should by no means be negligent. The central commission called on local commissions to severely punish corruption and lose no time to investigate all cases revealed by the public, particularly those committed by party officials. "Any party member, no matter how high his position is, will be severely dealt with in line with party discipline," the central commission stressed.

It is also necessary to give play to the supervisory role of the public in reporting suspected offences or violations of party discipline. Reprisal should also be punished.

The central commission has recently heard reports from local areas and ministries and commissions under the State Council. Some special groups have been sent to these institutions and localities to supervise the drive now underway nationwide, an official from the central commission disclosed.

**Police Seize Pornographic Books, Magazines**  
*HK2507044689 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English*  
25 Jul 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Chang Hong]

[Text] Police across the country have seized more than 236,000 pornographic books and magazines during the first five months of this year in a nationwide crackdown on obscene publications, according to the Ministry of Public Security.

The figure is 21 times greater than that in the same period last year, an official from the ministry's Public Order Bureau told CHINA DAILY.

In addition, police seized 36,300 porno video tapes from January to May, 8.5 times that of the same period last year.

For the whole of 1988, only 197,600 pornographic publications and 20,800 video tapes containing obscenity were confiscated.

Overall, 322,800 pornographic audio or video tapes, slides, photos, pictures, books, magazines and manuscripts, toys and articles for use with such pictures, as well as aphrodisiacs and sex aids have been seized by police in the first five months of this year.

The official said that after an April national conference on the problem, public security authorities in most parts of the country started to concentrate their attention on curbing prostitution and pornography.

The marked increase in the number of confiscations is a direct result of that effort, the official said.

She said smuggling, duplicating, sale and distributing of porno publication and video tapes were particularly serious in the coastal provinces of Zhejiang, Guangdong and Fujian and the articles seized in these areas take a lion's share of the national totals.

According to information from the public security authorities of the three provinces, a number of major distributing centres have emerged in the area.

Such centres are located in Shishi City of Fujian; Haifeng, Lufeng and Chaoyang counties of Guangdong, and Leqing, Ruian and Ou Hai counties of Zhejiang.

In Shishi city, one twentieth of its population of 20,000 have been producing and duplicating pornographic tapes and around 100 families have been discovered to be involved in the practice. One family could turn out scores of tapes a day.

**Measures To Manage Publication Market Proposed**  
*OW2607070089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 21 Jul 89*

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)—Although people have called for banning illegal publications for a long time, their appeal has failed to yield effective results so far. According to publication and public security departments, some 880,000 illegal publications of 130 types were seized from January to April this year. These books have caused a serious, adverse effect on the general social mood and the physical and mental health of teenagers.

How can we effectively ban illegal publications? Relevant sources say that the publishing industry must firmly support the four cardinal principles and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization. They suggest that the following specific measures be taken: First, it is necessary to establish a sound system for managing publications. Relevant industrial and commercial departments, as well as public security organs, must work together to manage publications. By resorting to legal, administrative, and economic means, and with the support of public opinion, they must continue with their efforts to clean the publication market. Special organs must be established in provinces, cities, and counties to be responsible for the daily management of the publication market. Those engaged in the publishing industry must be strictly screened before business licenses are issued to them.

Second, it is necessary to employ experienced and highly policy-orientated workers as inspectors to carry out inspection in the market on a regular basis.

Third, it is necessary to establish a channel for filing complaints. A hot-line number and mailbox for accusations must be established in areas where conditions allow for their establishment, thus placing book stores under public supervision.

Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen industrial administration by establishing a publication association. The publication association should gradually play a partial role in managing the publication market, thus becoming a bridge between bookstores and the government.

**Bribery Attempts on Court Officials Increase**  
*OW2607141489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 26 KYODO—Chinese high court officials are increasingly plagued by offers of bribery which include gold accessories, audio equipment and videos, China's LEGAL DAILY reported Wednesday.

Last year alone, cash and goods worth 3.41 million yuan (about 130 million yen) and 40,000 Hong Kong dollars (about 720,000 yen) in cash were rejected by 14 Superior People's Courts (high court) across the nation in a total of 55,000 attempted bribery cases, the KEZHI RIBAO daily said.

In one case in Shandong Province, Eastern China, a brother of an accused rapist tried to bribe a senior court official to pass a lenient sentence on his brother with 5,000 yuan, according to the paper.

The man thought the amount was too little when the official rejected the cash, and reappeared later with 10,000 yuan, the paper said.



In the past, cigarettes and fruit were popular bribery items, the paper said. Now, expensive gifts like gold necklaces, audio cassettes and videos have become popular among bribers. They also use banks and post offices for bribery purposes or hide the cash in drawers and under sofas in the judges's offices, the paper said.

#### **Corruption Probe Set for Tobacco Industry**

HK2707010089 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
27 Jul 89 p 1

[By our staff reporter Chang Hong]

[Text] Investigations are planned in 10 major cases of corruption in the tobacco industry, the head of the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration Bureau announced this week.

In a telephone conference involving bureaux nationwide on Monday, Jiang Ming said the findings would be made public when the investigations are completed.

Seven special teams have already been set up to probe into corruption in the industry.

An official of the bureau's supervisory department said the teams are active in several provinces.

Jiang said fraud, bribery, and speculation in tobacco and cigarette sales continue to be problems within the industry.

So far this year, 23 people working in the industry in Hunan Province have been arrested on charges of taking bribes or profiteering from reselling cigarettes. Two of the arrested were bureau chiefs of county tobacco monopoly administrations.

Most cases have involved workers in government, tobacco factories, or local tobacco administration and sales departments.

Jiang said any official holding a leading position would be sacked if he were found to be profiteering from sales of tobacco and cigarettes or engaging in other illegal acts such as selling monopoly permits for personal gain.

He said bureau officials have been ordered to turn down banquet invitations while on inspection or working tours and to refrain from staying in expensive hotels.

Jiang told the conference that during the first half of this year, tobacco factories across the country turned out 14.51 million boxes of cigarettes, or 145.1 billion cigarettes. A total of 14.49 million boxes were sold.

Although the volume was 0.7 per cent lower than last year, the production showed the industry managed to turn around a 9 per cent decline experienced in the first two months.

Industrial earnings over the period totalled 11.1 billion yuan, up 16.75 per cent over last year.

#### **Commentary Calls for Boycott of Fake Goods**

OW2507000589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1204 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Commentary: Hopes Are Placed on State-Operated Commerce in Boycotting Fake and Shoddy Commodities—"Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)—In instructing the State Technical Supervision Bureau to put forward "views on the severe punishment of those responsible for selling fake and shoddy commodities," the State Council recently stipulated: Sellers must be responsible for the quality of the commodities they sell. They must practice a strict inspection system when replenishing their stock, and they have the right to examine the quality of commodities.

This stipulation means that no state-operated, collective-run, or individual commercial establishment is allowed to deal in fake and shoddy commodities; otherwise, it will be investigated for its responsibility. Undoubtedly, this stipulation is correct. If everyone refused to buy fake and shoddy commodities, such commodities would disappear, because they could find no sale.

It is not difficult to see, however, that the key to stopping the circulation of fake and shoddy commodities lies in state-operated commerce. That is because most commodities are procured by state-operated commerce from producers and then sold to consumers. The turnover of state-operated commerce accounts for about 80 percent of the total volume of retail sales in society. Meanwhile, commodities such as cigarettes, wine and liquor, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides, among which fake and shoddy commodities have become a widespread, serious problem, are under exclusive sale by state-operated commerce or supply and marketing cooperatives. Therefore, as long as state-operated commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives conscientiously boycott fake and shoddy commodities, it will be difficult for most of these commodities to reach the market and to harm consumers.

After the founding of New China, state-operated commerce earned a good reputation among the broad masses of people for selling genuine goods at a fair price. In the past several decades, state-operated commerce has developed a whole set of efficient management methods; it has a relatively strict commodity inspection system. It has both comparatively complete technical equipment and rich experience in controlling, appraising, distinguishing between, and inspecting commodities. In this

regard, collective-run and individual commercial enterprises are no match for state-operated commerce. Therefore, when state-operated commerce is strict with commodity quality and sets an example in this respect, it will impel collective-run and individual commercial establishments to stop the circulation of fake and shoddy commodities.

State-operated commerce employs more than 30 million workers and staff members, most of whom are trustworthy. However, there is no denying the fact that, owing to bourgeois liberalization and the weakening of the party's political and ideological work over the past few years, the idea of serving the people has become dim in many enterprises and among many workers and staff members, whereas the idea of considering everything in terms of money has spread unchecked. As a result, unhealthy tendencies in buying and selling commodities have become increasingly serious. This has paved the way for fake and shoddy commodities to enter the market and harm consumers. Therefore, to have state-operated commerce conscientiously boycott fake and shoddy commodities, leaders at various levels should educate workers and staff members to uphold the four cardinal principles, encourage them to restudy the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly, institute corresponding systems, implement them to the letter, and persistently practice socialist commercial ethics.

**New Book To Encourage Ideology Building**  
*OW2407042589 Beijing Television Service*  
*in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[From the "National News Hookup Program"]

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, a new book, "Strengthening the Party's Ideological Building During Reform and Opening to the Outside World" will soon be published by the Qiushi Publishing House, a publishing house of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

In accordance with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the experience gained in the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion; applying the basic Marxist doctrine on party building; and guided by the party's basic line and Deng Xiaoping's expositions on party building, on upholding the four cardinal principles, and on opposing bourgeois liberalization in the new period, the book, in conjunction with the reality of the party's ideological and theoretical building in the past 10 years, thoroughly expounds the significance of, the guiding principles for, and the main content of theoretical building of the party in the new situation of reform and opening to the outside world. The book explains that it is necessary to strengthen basic ideological and theoretical building in the party and the party's ideological and political work; to arm the whole party with the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and socialist and communist thinking; to carry forward the fine tradition of

hard struggle and plain living; and to unyieldingly struggle against corruption. The book explicitly points out that the party's ideological and theoretical construction needs to be upheld, improved, and advanced.

**Commentator Urges Observance of Four Principles**  
*HK2607024989 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese*  
*15 Jul 89 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles While Carrying Out Reform and Opening Up"]

[Text] How can we handle the relation between upholding the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up properly? How should we uphold the four cardinal principles while carrying out reform and opening up? These are problems for which economic and entrepreneurial fields have shown concern when studying the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee.

The 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee stressed: "We must continue resolutely carrying out the line, principle, and policy formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the basic line of 'one center, two basic points' decided upon by the 13th party congress. The four cardinal principles are the basis for building the nation, and must be upheld firmly and from the beginning to the end; reform and opening up are a road to a strong China, and must be implemented steadfastly as they were in the past. We should not return to the old way of closing the nation's gate or shutting the nation's door." These words have proven the CPC Central Committee's resolution to uphold the basic line, and clarified the significance of upholding the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up; therefore, these words are supported by the great masses of party members and people. However, what is the relation between upholding the four cardinal principles and upholding reform and opening up? Is it true, as said by some people, that the four cardinal principles involve political problems and are ideological; whereas reform and opening up involve economic problems and are practical, therefore the two cannot be integrated? If we do not solve these problems of understanding, we will make mistakes in the course of practice, separate the two or mingle them, and by doing so, will not be benefit the proper and overall implementation of the basic line.

The relation between upholding the four cardinal principles and upholding reform and opening up is as inseparable as flesh and bones. Flesh depends upon bones, and bones depend upon fresh. The four cardinal principles are our basic thought and the bones which support reform and opening up. Leaving out these bones means that reform and opening up will lose firm pillars and a correct direction. The 10-year reform and opening up have achieved great results, which attracted the world's

focus. This point is established, and cannot be doubted. If there is any lesson to be learned, a very important one is that we did not have enough discussions on handling the relation between upholding the four cardinal principles and upholding reform and opening up, and on carrying out reform and opening up under the guidance of the four cardinal principles. The result was that some people intentionally or unintentionally separated the two, and set the one against the other, and that a social misconception was formed, which held that it would be "conservative" or "ossifying" to stress upholding the four cardinal principles when discussing the reform and opening up. Therefore no one dared to talk about or to handle the mistakes arising from reform and opening up; thus its reputation was ruined, and its smooth process was affected.

Is it "intangible" for us to say that we must uphold the four cardinal principles while carrying out reform and opening up? The answer is no. In the process of reform and opening up, the problem of whether we should follow the four cardinal principles indeed exists. For example, for the economic system, should we uphold the collective system as the main body and develop various economic sectors, or advocate privatization and stress "vigorously expanding private business," "so as to gradually transform China's economy into a mixed economic pattern," and to "make private economy the 'third force' having an equal footing with the state-run economy and the collective economy?" Regarding the problem of planned economy and market regulation, should we uphold an integration of planned economy with market regulation, or stress only market regulation and market economy, and set planned economy diametrically against market regulation? Regarding the analysis of the situation in our country, should we look at our real situation and advocate hard work and building our country economically, or preach "expensive consumption" and extravagance from the domain of capital construction to that of consumption, and even view expensive consumption as "a kind of historic advancement," and corruption as "beneficial to the development of the commodity economy?" [paragraph continues]

Regarding the problem of opening up to the outside world, should we uphold expanding and strengthening international economic and technological cooperation, and learning and absorbing from the foreign countries all the things that are good for us on the one hand, and prevent and resist the negative and harmful things on the other? Or should we worship, with blind faith, things foreign; introduce the repeatedly introduced items in a blind move; and advocate "overall Westernization?" Examples like these are numerous. All have proven that the proposal of upholding the four cardinal principles while carrying out reform and opening up are not empty words or formulae, but words with practical contents.

In conclusion, our reform and opening up is built upon the basis of a socialist system, and carried out under the guidance of the party in an organized manner. The

purpose of reform and opening up is absolutely not to change the socialist system, but to eradicate the ills in the present economic and political systems; to develop productivity better; and to bring real vitality and vigor to socialism. The reform we need is one with a clear-cut socialist orientation, and one that is a self-perfection of socialism. The opening up we talk about is one which absorbs all the strong points of foreign countries in an extensive process of international economic and cultural exchange, and these strong points will be the nutrition for our development. Here, it also involves the problem of subject and object. There is the saying that "when the person being chased runs east, the person who chases also runs east; they are both running east, but for different purposes." Although we and the preachers of bourgeois liberalization are identical in advocating reform and opening up, we differ from them in principle and in starting point.

At present, a noteworthy problem is that some comrades feel that it would be difficult to uphold the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up at the same time; their fear of difficulty turns up when it is proposed that we must uphold the four cardinal principles while carrying out reform and opening up, and they passively wait for detailed policy and regulations from the central authorities, thus affecting the pace of reform and opening up. Reform and opening up must not be stopped. It is necessary for us to study and summarize on the one hand, and at the same time to practice and search for a way to keep advancing on the other. As the people who practice reform and opening up, our entrepreneurs have a general understanding of what is right to do and what is not, of what is beneficial to reform and opening up and at the same time is in accordance with the four cardinal principles, and of what is not beneficial to reform and opening up nor in accordance with the four cardinal principles. In mastering the spirit of the central authorities, they should be more courageous in searching for a new way by which reform and opening up can be carried out under the guidance of the four cardinal principles.

Faith in reform will not waver, the pace of reform will not stop, and the way ahead will be explored bravely. These are the proper attitudes we should adopt.

#### Article Discusses Varieties of Democracy

HK2807072189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
21 Jul 89 p 6

[Article by Zhang Lin (7115 6900): "What Kind of Democracy Do We Need?"]

[Text] In recent years, as the bourgeois liberalization trend has been spreading unchecked, people had a confused understanding of the slogan of democracy. When the student movement began in this spring, a great number of students went on to the streets and shouted "we want democracy." But they could not say clearly what kind of democracy they wanted. Blind worship led to blind action, which was made use of by a very small



number of conspirators, with the result that the student movement flaunting the banner of "democracy," developed into political turmoil and later a counterrevolutionary rebellion. This harsh reality placed before people again several basic questions concerning democracy which have cropped up over many years past.

#### **Democracy Should Not Be Separated From the Class Nature**

Some young students and people have enthusiastically chanted the slogan "We want democracy; we want to dedicate ourselves to democracy," but they did not know whether the real connotation of democracy and its class nature was "classless," as some people preached.

In real life, people have different interpretations of democracy. Some people regard it as a kind of civil right; some allege that it is a method of and a style of leadership; while others understand it to be a way of political life. Marx used to relate democracy to state systems, so he could grasp the essence of democracy. Lenin said: "Democracy, if literally translated from its Greek original, means the people's political power." He also said: "Democracy is a form of the state; a shape of the state." All this amounts to saying that democracy, first of all, refers to the political system of a state as opposed to dictatorship. Things such as "democratic rights," "a democratic style of work," and "democratic life" are all derived from democracy as the form of the state.

In their struggle against the feudal autocracy, the capitalist class adopted democracy as their political program. They finally set up the capitalist republic, and attained democracy for their own class. The nature of capitalist democracy lies in the rule of the entire capitalist class over the proletariat and the laboring people, but it is presented in the form of "democracy of the entire people" and "universal democracy." Therefore it is quite deceptive. In essence, democracy in capitalist societies has always been restricted by capital (or property), and the exercise of democratic rights is not allowed to encroach on the capitalist system. For instance, the law provides that "the people enjoy freedom of the press" and "freedom to run newspapers," but only capitalists can afford to run newspapers. The law also provides that the people are entitled to freedom of procession and that of demonstration, but the authorities will forcefully crack down on the student unrest and turmoil "manipulated, as they claim, by Communist Parties." Capitalist democracy is genuine for the capitalist class, but a sham for the laboring people.

Socialist democracy is, in essence, to make the people their own masters. China's Constitution provides that all power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. China's line-up of state organs and the political restructuring currently under way are designed to ensure organizationally and politically that the entire people take state power into their hands, and manage national

and social affairs and economic and cultural undertakings, becoming real masters of their country and society. In China there are still a small number of people who are hostile to and are trying to sabotage our socialist system. Practicing socialist democracy means exercising dictatorship over these people. By so doing we are able to provide essential guarantees for the people to enjoy various democratic rights.

Chinese people exercise their democratic rights in various ways, of which the most important are: First, the people elect their representatives to form the National People's Congress and other people's congresses at local levels, which exercise their rights to manage the country by discussing and deciding upon major cases. Second, people at the grass-roots level enjoy local autonomy. The masses take care of local public affairs and directly exercise democratic rights.

Though we have a long way to go to perfect our democratic system, the Chinese people are masters of their country, enjoying extensive democracy and freedom. Nobody can deny this basic fact.

The emergence and development of democracy show there is only specific and class democracy. There has never been abstract and classless democracy. Some people preached bourgeois liberalization and talked glibly about democracy, but they refused to mention its class nature. They did fool at first some students and people who were not aware of the real situation. But when they erected a "Goddess of Freedom," which was poorly modeled on that one in the United States, in Tiananmen Square to prostrate themselves before it in worship, instigated people to "take up arms and overthrow the government," carried out frantic beating, smashing, looting, and burning, and brutally killed people's soldiers, people of goodwill finally found out that the democracy they were striving for was out-and-out bourgeois democracy, that is, the dictatorship by the capitalist class over the broad masses.

#### **Democracy Should Not Be Separated From the Party's Leadership**

Whether the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party [CPC] is dispensable in setting up a socialist democratic system has been a point at issue between us and those who favor bourgeois liberalization. The clamored that it is necessary to introduce the principle of a tripartite division of power, but the leadership of the Communist Party constitutes a stumbling block. They labeled the party's leadership as "autocracy," "dictatorship," and tried in vain to negate the party's leadership. Influenced by this ideological trend, some young students and people still have some confused ideas about the relationship between democracy and the party's leadership. They wrongly believed that if people are allowed to practice democracy there should not be any kind of leadership. They even believed that the party's leadership prevents practicing democracy.

Everyone that is familiar with China's contemporary history knows that the CPC has all along regarded striving for people's democracy, and socialist democracy in the later stage, as its objective for the last 70 years. Democratic rights have been the Chinese people's long-cherished wish. Before the founding of the CPC, the people were fumbling along the dark path, suffering untold agony and pacing up and down, for lack of correct political leadership. The CPC, since it was established, integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's revolution, put forward the new democracy program, and led the broad masses to build, through 28 years of bloody battles, a country practicing people's democratic dictatorship, changing the ideal of people's democracy into reality, following Marxist's and Engels' instructions: "The first step of the workers' revolution is to raise the proletariat to the ruling class and win democracy." Since the founding of the People's Republic, our party has made strenuous efforts to set up a socialist democratic system, and has taken a roundabout course resulting in such a turmoil as the "Cultural Revolution" damaging people's democracy. The 3d Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee profoundly summed up our experience in setting up the democratic system, and made a strategic decision to expand socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system, leading the people of the whole country to work for institutionalization and legalization of democracy. We have now initially formed a legal system based on the Constitution, the system of the people's congress is being improved, the level of democracy in elections is being raised, the channels through which the masses exercise supervision are increasingly open, and the people's democratic rights are being expanded. The fact is there for all to see. Under the party's leadership and with the concerted efforts of the entire nation, China will create a kind of democracy more extensive and realistic than that in developed Western countries.

History has proved incontrovertibly that without the CPC's leadership, there would be no New China, of which the people are masters, and there would be no socialist democracy. The party is to lead the people to build China into a socialist country with a high level of democracy. Enforcing the party's leadership conforms with the improvement of socialist democracy. The recent turmoil and rebellion show that if we pursued democracy by engaging in bourgeois liberalization, our country would become chaotic, and the people would be discouraged.

Not only would socialist democracy never be practiced, but the people would lose the democratic rights they have attained. This is not a difficult theoretical issue, but a living reality.

#### **Democracy Cannot Be Separated From the Socialist Legal System**

Some young students and people set democracy against the legal system, believing that the legal system fetters democracy. They said they would only abide by "reasonable laws," but not "unreasonable ones."

In fact, democracy is related to the legal system. Since the human race entered the modern society, there has been no democracy which was not limited and restricted by law. Our socialist democracy must be set on the course of the socialist legal system. Otherwise, democracy will develop into ultra-democracy and anarchism, leaving the country in chaos, which is an objective reality independent of man's will.

China's Constitution and other laws and regulations place limits on people's democratic rights and provide obligations and procedures for the exercise of such rights. All these guarantee democracy in China. There will be no democracy if the procedures provided by the law are ignored. The Constitution and the law show the unity of rights and obligations. While enjoying the rights provided by the Constitution and the law, the citizens are expected to carry out the obligations stipulated by the same. In exercising such rights, no citizen is allowed to harm the interests of the state, society, and collective, and legitimate rights and interests of other citizens. Therefore only when we have institutionalized and legalized the socialist democracy, can we provide: necessary conditions for every citizen to exercise his rights; specific norms and reliable guarantees for democratic rights. Once the Constitution and the law came into effect, everyone in the country must abide by them. No one is allowed to only enjoy rights and ignore obligations; still less are some people allowed to abide by what they consider to be "reasonable laws" and disregard those which they consider as "unreasonable."

Some students and people did not understand the above principles. In the recent disturbance and rebellion, they, instigated by a small number of conspirators, disregarded the Constitution and the law, and established an organization, staged a demonstration, and occupied places whenever they saw fit. All this went against democracy and violated the law. It gave rise to anarchism and brought great suffering to the country and people. We should earnestly draw a lesson from the incident, and enhance our awareness of law and legality so that we can promote socialist democracy on the course of the legal system.

#### **Democracy Cannot Be Separated From Reality**

Some students and other people who lacked an understanding of the real situation in China hoped to build a political system with a high level of democracy in China overnight, while other students who had a blind faith in the democratic system implemented in Western countries intended to introduce the general elections and parliamentarism of the West into China. All these are an impractical illusion.

Marxism teaches us that the democratic system as the superstructure, is at all times restricted by the economic bases and other respects of the superstructure, and cannot exist and develop in the absence of material and cultural conditions in society. Take for example the



United States, which Americans praise as the "showcase of democracy and freedom." It took over 200 years for them to establish and gradually improve their bourgeois democratic system. China's socialist system was set up on the ruins of a semifeudal and semicolonial society; we lag behind economically and culturally; we inherited little democratic tradition from the past; feudalistic ideology exerted a profound pernicious influence; and many people lack consciousness of democracy and legality: such national actual conditions determine the prolonged and gradual process of socialist democratization in China. Take the right to vote for example. In the early days of New China when conditions were not ripe for general elections, we could only call political consultative conferences and decide upon national affairs by representatives who were elected through consultation. Not until 1953 did we introduce general elections. The people elected their own representatives.

The government called the National People's Congress, and set up people's governments at all levels to exercise state powers. Since 1979, we revised the electoral law several times, and representatives to the people's congresses at the county and township levels were directly elected by voters. While political parties or mass organizations were allowed to jointly or separately recommend candidates, voters or representatives were also allowed to jointly propose candidates. We also replaced the one-candidate-for-each-post elections with the differential elections. The fact that the people's electoral right was gradually expanded adequately shows that socialist democracy can only be expanded in tandem with the developments in the economy and culture of our country. During the recent disturbance, some people said that China cannot have genuine democracy until it conducts general and direct elections, following the example of Western countries. Comrade Deng Xiaoping castigated this notion, pointing out: "If we conduct elections by a billion people now, a state of chaos similar to the 'Cultural Revolution' is bound to happen. With each young person sticking to his own position, a 'general civil war' as mentioned by Chairman Mao will break out." In a word, if we try to expand democracy in China irrespective of actual conditions or transplant Western democracy to China, we can go nowhere.

**Jiangsu Official Writes on Cultural Policy**  
HK2407042189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
11 Jul 89 p 6

[Article by Sun Jiazheng (1327 1367 2973), deputy secretary and concurrently head of the Propaganda Department of Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee: "Strengthen and Improve Party Leadership, Correctly Implement Cultural Policies"]

[Text] The strengthening and improvement of the leadership of the party committee over cultural work and the implementation of the party's principles and policies concerning cultural work are extremely important in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Party leadership over cultural work is mainly manifested in upholding the basic line consisting of the "one focus and two basic points" laid down by the 13th national party congress, ensuring the correct direction of cultural work, and developing and bringing about a prosperous socialist culture. In other words, leadership should be strengthened in political principles and direction. This is the main responsibility to be stressed in exercising leadership of the party committee over cultural work following separation of the functions of the party from those of the government. The practice of the socialist modernization program since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee teaches us: Only by unswervingly upholding the four cardinal principles, adhering to reform and opening up, and infiltrating the two basic points into practical work, reform, and construction can we build China into a powerful, democratic, and civilized socialist modern country. Socialist culture constitutes an important component part of our target in the new period as well as an essential means to ensure attainment of this target. Hence, it is an essential requirement of socialist cultural work to resolutely implement the party's basic line. Following the separation of the functions of the party from those of the government, the party committee should not replace the functions of the government in exercising management over culture, undertake the activities of literary and art organizations, get bogged down in routine work, or affect political leadership; nor should it wash its hands of the matter and forsake leadership. Only by concentrating leadership in political principles and direction can the party committee macroscopically guarantee that cultural work will develop along a correct direction.

How, then, should party committees strengthen political leadership over cultural work? Viewed from the practice of many years, it is necessary to seriously handle the following relations:

#### **The Relations Between "Double Serve" Direction and "Double Hundred" Policy**

Serving the people and serving socialism, which embody the qualitative determinateness of socialist culture, constitute the general orientation of cultural building as a whole. Neglecting the orientation of "double serve" will lead to a loss of the value of socialist culture and a qualitative change in spiritual products. Socialist culture serves the broad masses. This means that it should meet the varied spiritual needs of the people at various levels, that is, the cultural workers should create all kinds and styles of works and spiritual products of unique character to supply the cultural market with fine spiritual food and arouse people's enthusiasm for establishing a new life. In other words, only by carrying out the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend can socialist culture prosper and can we meet the people's increasing cultural needs. The policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the inherent law of cultural and artistic development. If we let only a single

flower blossom, it will suffocate the vitality of literature and art. Therefore, neither the upholding of the "double serve" orientation nor the implementation of the "double hundred" policy can be dispensed with. Without the "double serve" orientation, the "double hundred" policy will lose its bearings; and without the "double hundred" policy, the "double serve" orientation will be empty talk.

There have always been controversies over the issue of "theme" advocated in literary and art creation. Does this contradict the implementation of the "double hundred" policy? In my opinion, it does not. The "theme" stressed here refers to the 1.1 billion Chinese people following the party's basic line in the initial stage of socialism and vigorously carrying out the great practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics with one heart and one mind under party leadership. This "theme" is the objective reality of China's current society rather than something fabricated by someone. To reflect the times and objective life, literature and art cannot ignore the objective existence of this theme. The "theme" is by no means monotonous, but is rich in content. Naturally, writers and artists have the freedom to express their inner world. However, they should also have a sense of social responsibility and historical mission. They should go deep into the realities of life, which are vivid and complicated; understand and experience the inner world of various figures; voice the aspirations of the people through their creative artistic practice, and let their pulse beat together with that of the times. China's reform and opening up are taking place in a period of great change, in which a new system is replacing the old one. Social life and national psychology are also experiencing rapid, complicated, rich, and gorgeous changes. These times offer an unprecedented historic opportunity to writers and artists. If writers and artists can master and profoundly reveal these changes, they will certainly be able to create outstanding works that provide food for thought and spur people forward, and produce great works that can be handed down for generations. It will be too late for those who are divorced from life and who have missed the golden opportunity to repent. While advocating the necessity for literature and art to reflect the theme of the times, we should not reject the works of other topics. All healthy and useful works, and even certain harmless works, can be included in the grand symphony of socialist culture. Advocating the theme also does not mean that writers and artists can only sing "songs of praise." Actually, the crux of the matter lies in whether the orientation of serving socialism and the people is adhered to and whether the advance of the times is reflected, not in eulogizing or exposing, smiling or frowning. In both eulogizing and exposing, we should proceed from social progress. In a word, the purpose of advocating the theme is to urge writers and artists to seize this golden opportunity and produce great works of elegant demeanor rather than to introduce administrative interference and forsake the "double hundred" policy. This conforms to the objective for which writers and artists have diligently strived.

#### **The Relations Between National Culture and Foreign Culture**

Culture is the wealth of the whole of mankind. Any kind of culture with national characteristics constitutes a contribution to human society and should be respected and studied. We must cherish the historic opportunity offered by the times, adhere to the open policy, and carefully use anything from a foreign culture that can enrich our national culture. However, there is a tendency which merits attention. Some people have adopted the attitude of despising, playing down, and totally negating the traditional culture of the Chinese nation. This is extremely injurious to the national self-respect of our compatriots and may also lead the building of new socialist culture astray. The foundation and main aspects of a country's culture should be those things that are most characteristic of a country. The purpose of introducing foreign culture is to enrich, perfect, and strengthen oneself. Any form of blindness should be avoided in relations between national culture and foreign culture. It is necessary to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to courageously and aptly criticize, negate, and discard the dross of traditional culture and carry forward the essence of traditional culture, and to courageously and aptly criticize, negate, and discard the backward and decadent things from foreign cultures and absorb the progressive and useful things. While critically inheriting traditional culture and absorbing foreign culture, we should promote the development and prosperity of the new socialist culture of the Chinese nation.

#### **The Relations Between Social Effect and Economic Returns**

The basic function of spiritual products, which is different from material products, is to exert influence over people's spirit; therefore, we must pay great attention to its social effect. We cannot demand that cultural workers turn out spiritual products for economic returns, nor can we generally use better or poor economic returns to judge the work of cultural departments. If the law of commodity economy and the principle of commodity exchange are simply applied to literature and art production, and if socialist literature and art are compelled and lured by money, socialist literature and art will inevitably go astray. Moreover, the value of art products will degenerate and things harmful to society will gradually increase in number. This is a grim reality and not just alarmist talk. Naturally, there is indeed a question of economic returns in cultural work. Because economic difficulties have seriously affected the output of spiritual products, the cultural departments have had to shift part of their focus to attaining better economic results. Therefore, on the premise of stressing the social effect of cultural work, we should increase the input into cultural building. At the same time, we should make a scientific study of cultural operations and increase the economic efficiency of cultural work. However, when there is a conflict between economic returns and social effect, we should,

without the least hesitation, give first place to social effect. Under no circumstances should we attain better economic results at the expense of social effect.

### The Relations Between Reform and Management

The reform of cultural work, structural reform, institutional reform, and vocational reform are all pressing tasks for the development of culture. For example, performing art troupes can no longer exist unless they undergo reform. The fundamental purpose of the reform of cultural work is to emancipate the productive forces in the field of culture and bring about the prosperity of socialist culture. Although there has been a great deal of publicity for cultural reform in recent years, the pace of reform has been slow. Meanwhile, cultural management has been in a state of confusion. For this reason, adhering to reform and strengthening management have become the pressing task at the moment. It is beyond doubt that there are serious defects in the old system and there are many strong points in the new system. Nevertheless, a process is required for the substitution of a new system for the old one. If we attempt to strengthen management after the structure is reformed and then bring about prosperity in literary creation, our ranks will become loose and our cause will be adversely affected. Therefore, it is necessary to unswervingly reform the cultural structure and advance step by step. We should also strengthen management over cultural work and never slacken our efforts in the slightest degree. A structure, though important and essential, cannot represent everything. Only with strict scientific management can a good structure give full play to its superiority. Many new problems are bound to crop up in the course of cultural structural reform. To ensure the smooth progress of reform, it is necessary to strengthen management. Without strict management, it will be impossible to carry out the reform in an orderly way. Moreover, it will give an opportunity to those who want to take advantage of reform to undermine the achievements of reform and ruin a number of qualified personnel. Scientific management is the guarantee for the smooth progress of reform as well as one of the targets of reform. It is necessary to dialectically integrate reform with management, promote management through reform, and guarantee and deepen reform through management. It is particularly important to strengthen management at present, as the cultural market is in a state of confusion. Specifically speaking, we should start from the following three aspects: First, tackle the major problems. Stalls selling obscene periodicals, books, and videotapes, as well as the source of this material, should be examined. Second, management should be exercised according to the law, cultural problems should be tackled and culture preserved according to the law, and cultural management should be gradually brought into line with the law. Third, work should be properly divided among all departments, each should attend to its own duties, and concerted efforts should be made to exercise management.

In summary, the new situation of reform and opening up and the modernization program have set higher demands for cultural work and have introduced many new problems for the party in exercising leadership over cultural work. Under the guidance of the party's basic line, party organizations at all levels should apply the Marxist stand and method; make a careful study of the specific laws governing cultural work; exercise scientific leadership; and ensure the correct implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies in cultural work. Leaders of the party should establish close ties with cultural workers, attentively listen to their views, become concerned with their weal and woe, increase unity in the cultural circles, give full play to their wisdom and creativity, turn out more works and a qualified personnel, offer more outstanding spiritual products to the people, and bring about a prosperous socialist culture.

**Commentator Urges Readers To Remember History**  
*HK2507133789 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese*  
14 Jul 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "There Would Be No New China Without the Communist Party"]

[Text] "There would be no New China without the Communist Party"—when we sing this song again, the most familiar revolutionary song in China, after we have quelled the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, our hearts are filled with enthusiasm, and thoughts fill our minds. At the same time, we have a deeper understanding of the connotation of this sentence in the song.

"There would be no New China without the Communist Party" is a historical conclusion rather than a passing appraisal; a statement of fact rather than an abstract concept; and the voice of hundreds of millions of people rather than undeserved praise. With the passage of time, it more and more proves to be an irrefutable truth. In light of the recent turmoil and rebellion, people more and more realize that if we had not had the Communist Party, which acted as the mainstay and made vigorous efforts to turn the tide when we were in dire peril, our country, nation, and people would not have been what they are today.

But at one time, as we ignored the education in adhering to the four cardinal principles and were affected by bourgeois ideological trends, including liberalization, some basic thoughts and concepts, including such a basic concept as "there would be no New China without the Communist Party," which had struck root in the hearts of the people, faded from people's memory. Some people forgot that it was the Chinese Communist Party that successfully led the people in creating revolution and engaging in construction in the last decades, experiencing numerous difficulties and risks; while others, forgetting that China had not been financially solid, arbitrarily compared China with the developed Western countries. Whenever they talked, they mentioned the United States and Japan, as if China would become rich and powerful



all the same without the Communist Party. That people gradually forgot the above basic concepts and had less and less faith in them constituted a breakthrough point for the bourgeois liberalization trend, which spread unchecked and was mainly characterized by its negation of the party's leadership. The recent turmoil and rebellion adequately revealed the serious consequences. We should never forget the profound lesson.

To enable the broad masses, young people, and coming generations in particular to keep firmly in mind that the socialist New China was paid for with the blood of tens of millions of revolutionary martyrs under the leadership of the Communist Party, and that fruits of the four-decade-long revolution and construction were filled with the party's strength and sweat and painstaking efforts on the part of their fathers and elder brothers, we recommend to our readers a serial photographic report entitled "Revisiting Chongqing," as of today. Chongqing is a city of typical significance. During the War of Resistance against Japan, it was the "alternate capital" of the Kuomintang government, and was seriously damaged during China's War of Liberation. At present, it is one of

the comprehensive experimental cities for the economic restructuring being introduced in our country. The author of the report accompanied the Second Field Army to southwest China as a war correspondent and took many valuable and historic pictures. Forty years later, he visited Chongqing again, and also took many pictures of the original places. Contrasting the present with the past is more persuasive than any words.

We should never forget and sever history. If we can consider any problem against its historical background, we can distinguish a revolutionary movement from a counterrevolutionary rebellion, right from wrong, and know the basic things. At a time when the whole party and the people of the whole country are studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech and carrying out the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we present this serial photographic report in the greatest hope of providing a very small mirror for all to distinguish a revolutionary movement from a counterrevolutionary rebellion, right from wrong, and know what is essential.

## East Region

### Fujian Punishes Party Discipline Violators

OW2807003889 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, discipline inspection commissions at all levels across our province have upheld the party's basic line, implemented the policy of strictness in party management, and accurately and resolutely investigated and handled discipline violation cases within the party, thus playing a positive role in punishing corruption.

Statistics show that 1,583 discipline violation cases involving 1,858 party members were investigated and handled by discipline inspection commissions of the whole province in the first half of this year. Over 1,000 of the violators were punished, including 227 expelled from the party.

Compared with the same period last year, the cases investigated and handled this year are characterized by marked differences. First, cases involving party members have greatly increased. From January to June last year, the province investigated and handled 813 discipline violation cases involving 935 party members. Compared with last year, the number of discipline violation cases and cases involving party members respectively increased by 772 and 923, or 94.9 and 100 percent respectively. Second, economic cases are on the rise. In the first half of this year, some 963 cases of abusing power for personal gain, corruption, bribery, blackmail, profiteering, and other economic crime, an increase of 251 cases over the same period last year, were investigated and handled. Third, discipline violation cases involving leading cadres at and above section and bureau level have increased. In the first half of this year, 302 leading cadres, 77 over the same period of last year, were investigated and handled. Some 43 of them were county and section level leading cadres and 4 of them were prefectural and department level leading cadres. Fourth, serious cases often involve groups of people. A certain prefectural education bureau privately distributed over 39,000 yuan of sales commissions among 30 cadres. Eight village cadres in Mingxi County accepted bribes amounting to over 360,000 yuan. Besides, the number of corruption cases involving financial departments, law breaking cases involving law enforcing personnel, and prostitution involving party-member cadres are also on the rise.

Recently, the provincial discipline inspection commission cooperated with departments concerned in trying to investigate and wind up discipline violation cases involving cadres at and above prefectural, department, bureau, and county level by the end of this month. The results will be published in order to push the work of punishing the corrupt one step further.

### Fujian Leaders Stress Military Support

OW2707111089 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Announcer-read report from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Fujian Province has made its military support work more regular and organized by drawing up a series of rules and regulations to ensure the healthy development of the work on a legal track. Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Governor Wang Zhaoguo told a reporter: We should not think of the Army only when floods, disasters, or social disturbances occur. We should not think of visiting the Army only when 1 August [Army Day] or the Spring Festival approach. Instead, we should have the Army in mind constantly, always be concerned about construction within the Army, and often do solid work for the Army.

For this purpose, Fujian has established a system of visiting and comforting the Army and doing solid work for the Army, as well as a system of joint military-government [words indistinct] system. There are dozens of other local regulations such as measures for the rural areas governing preferential treatment for disabled soldiers and the families of martyrs and volunteer soldiers.

Leaders of relevant departments have been visiting the Army on major holidays and helping the Army solve practical problems. All localities in the province have been holding joint military-government meetings every 4 months to study the solutions to the Army's practical problems. Recently, Fujian suspended the construction of a few local projects and used that money to help the troops stationed on offshore islands solve their water and electricity problems.

### Jiangsu Governor Urges Anticorruption Measures

HK2707154589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
23 July 89 p 2

[Dispatch by Sun Jian (1327 0256): "Jiangsu Governor Urges Party, Government Cadres Across the Province To Take the Lead in Grasping Anticorruption Work and Doing Practical Tasks"]

[Text] Nanjing, 22 Jul—"At present, two of the problems the masses have been complaining and protesting most strongly about are: 1) Inflation and the excessive scope of price increases; and 2) official speculation, corruption, and unfair social distribution. To win the people's hearts, we must do a practical job in a practical manner, taking these problems as the focus," said Chen Huanyou, deputy secretary of Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, in a call to party and government cadres across the province.

This reporter noticed that the comrades attending the meeting for mayors of Jiangsu Province, from the 15th to the 17th, were, without exception, served with "four

courses and one soup," the standard meeting allowance. Newly appointed provincial Governor Chen Huanyou, unlike previous provincial-level leading comrades, who had their meals in small secluded restaurants, took his meals at the same table, in the same restaurant, as the vice governors.

At the meeting, provincial Chairman Chen Huanyou demanded that, starting from this very moment, the leading cadres at various levels of leading organs take the lead in maintaining a clean style befitting a communist. When a leading cadre works at a local level, he is forbidden to accept dinner parties thrown with public funds. Abuses of power by cadres in purchasing houses and in housing projects should be firmly checked. Organs at various levels are not allowed to purchase deluxe sedans. If they need replacements then they are allowed to buy only home-manufactured cars.

Second, Chen Huanyou called for eliminating corruption and doing away with the social foundation on which unfair social distribution is based, and for continuing to improve companies and rectify the circulation order. Since last August, Jiangsu Province has closed down 676 companies, all either operated by party and government organs or run by cadres; and of the 2,200 party or government cadres (including retired cadres) who had part-time jobs with companies, all but 6 have resigned, the 6 being allowed to retain their part-time jobs. Of the 39 Kanghua Company branch offices in Jiangsu Province, 34 have been closed.

**Jiangsu Meeting Reviews Support for PLA**  
OW2707043389 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Report by reporter Tan Dongwu]

[Excerpt] The provincial government and the provincial Military District jointly sponsored a meeting in Xuzhou City on the morning of 21 July to exchange experience in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people.

Guo Linxiang, deputy director of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Political Department; Xiang Shouzhi and Fu Kuiqing, responsible persons of the Nanjing Military Region; Fan Baojun, vice minister of civil affairs; and senior officials of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Military Region Han Peixin, Gu Hao, Ling Qihong, (Zhang Zhaoxun), Yue Dewang, and (Liao Guowang), as well as leaders of PLA units stationed in Xuzhou and party and government leaders of Xuzhou City, attended the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial Military District, Yue Dewang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and political commissar of the provincial Military

District, spoke at the meeting. He said: In recent years, the broad masses of soldiers and civilians have actively explored ways for the double support work [supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people] while carrying out peacetime construction and developing a planned commodity economy, and have achieved fruitful results in promoting the work through unfolding diverse activities, such as service centers for military dependents, job placement offices for personnel competent for both military and civilian services, and [words indistinct]. Especially in the struggle to stop turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital, the people of Jiangsu have firmly supported the martial law enforcement troops and solved practical problems for the officers and men who are from Jiangsu and for the troops as a whole, thereby demonstrating the Jiangsu people's support for the Army. All PLA units stationed in (?Jiangsu) have regarded the people as the (?master) and shown concern for them by actively supporting key construction projects, delivering emergency relief to disaster victims, and making other selfless sacrifices for the construction in Jiangsu. The purpose of the current meeting is to summarize, popularize, and exchange the experience of Xuzhou, a city noted for its double support work, as well as the model suburban counties and other units which are advanced in the work, for further promoting it. [passage omitted]

**Mao Zhiyong Attends Jiangxi Armed Police Meeting**  
OW2707052889 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1900 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Corps recently held an enlarged plenary meeting of its party committee. The meeting relayed to the participants the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, the guidelines of the 8th plenary session of the 8th Jiangxi provincial party committee, and the guidelines of the command meeting of the Armed Police Corps. The meeting also studied and implemented the guidelines.

Present at the meeting were Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wu Guanzheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Jiangxi Province; Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wang Zhaorong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and head of the provincial leading group for public security, procuratorial, and judicial work. Mao Zhiyong and Wang Zhaorong spoke to the meeting.

Mao Zhiyong urged the officers and men of the Armed Police Force to study seriously and implement the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalism, identify their thinking with the



guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches, thoroughly stop the turmoil, and further consolidate Jiangxi's [word indistinct].

The meeting summed up the situation of the struggle to curb the turmoil in the first half of the year, particularly since the middle of April. It stressed the work for the second half of the year and measures to seriously implement the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the party Central Committee, improve ideological and political work among the Armed Police units, and ensure a high degree of stability of those units.

The measures are:

1. To seriously study the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, identify the thinking of the officers and men with the central policies, carry out a thoroughgoing and protracted reeducation in the four cardinal principles, educate the cadres and fighters in patriotism and socialism and in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in the light of their thinking, and earnestly learn from the heroic deeds of the martyrs of the martial law enforcement units and [words indistinct];
2. To do conscientious and good work in ensuring ethical integrity among the Armed Police;
3. To continue to pay attention to building up grassroots units and persist in building material and spiritual civilization at the same time;
4. To accomplish Armed Police duties successfully; and
5. To pay attention to security work, improve administrative work, bring about closer police-people relations, and make outstanding achievements to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

#### **Jiangxi's Wu Addresses Agricultural Meeting**

OW2707052989 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] A provincial meeting of agricultural bureau directors and agricultural experts closed in Nanchang 19 July. The meeting called on the province to launch a widespread and deepgoing emulation campaign for growing more grain crops of high-yield breeds, to increase the autumn grain output this year and ensure a good grain harvest for the year as a whole. Governor Wu Guanzheng attended and addressed the meeting.

Wu Guanzheng emphasized: All localities should have a confidence in reaping bumper agricultural harvests this year. We should try in every possible way and work hard to complete this year's production plan, increase peasants' income, and fulfill grain sales contracts. To increase the autumn grain output, it is necessary to

increase the area of grain crops and the per-unit-area yield, and strive for good harvests. Preparations for winter farming work should begin immediately. All localities should attach great importance to cultivation of superior seeds and all counties should do a good job in building seed multiplication farms. It is necessary to pay attention to promoting scientific farming. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of agrotechnicians in offering services giving scientific and technological demonstrations, and popularizing science and technology. Peasants should work in accordance with the advice of agricultural scientists.

The meeting set the goals for the emulation campaign for growing more high-yield grain crops, and called on party committees and governments at all levels to concentrate their energies on, and strengthen their leadership over, the campaign. It also urged agricultural departments and all trades and professions to make concerted efforts and adopt necessary measures to unfold, in a down-to-earth way, the emulation campaign for growing more high-yield grain crops.

The meeting demanded: Efforts should be made to increase the area of high-yield crops and that of late rice in a double cropping, take good care of seedlings, and pay attention to cutting furrows for replanting. In growing dry-land grain crops, the stress of the work should be on fertilizing the soil and increasing the area of soybean, autumn corn, sweet potato, buckwheat, and other crops. Areas suffering intermediate or minor damage from floods should strive to drain waterlogged land, while areas suffering severe damage from floods should strive to plant crops wherever the floods have receded. It is necessary to increase the per-unit-area yield of late rice comprehensively, apply more fertilizer, actively promote the use of rice straw ash as fertilizer, promote scientific use of fertilizer and [word indistinct]. While stepping up the drainage of waterlogged land, timely repair should be made to water conservancy facilities. In the course of rush harvesting and planting, it is necessary to pay attention to tending the seedlings of late rice in double cropping and to prevention of plant diseases and pest insects for single-crop late rice. Agricultural departments and agrotechnicians at all levels should do all they can to provide technical guidance and service.

#### **Zhejiang's Li on Tightening Cultural Market**

OW2707143289 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 11 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] The Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government held a joint work meeting on the afternoon of 10 July, during which responsible persons from the cultural, radio and television, publications, public security, industry and commerce administration, and other relevant departments were invited to discuss measures for tightening supervision over the cultural market in Zhejiang.

In recent years, along with the progress in reform and opening to the outside world, the development of a commodity economy, and the growing needs for cultural materials by the masses of people, a market of cultural products has been on the rapid rise in the province. The emergence of the culture market, including such diversified products as performance, movies, recreation, books, magazines, calligraphy, paintings, video tapes, and cultural relics, played an active role in harnessing the public's enthusiasm in promoting culture, replenishing the state budget for cultural undertakings, stimulating the expansion of cultural productive forces, regulating the supply and demand for cultural products, and satisfying the needs for culture by different sectors of society. However, the facts in various quarters show that a turbid current has surfaced in the culture market as a result of some production and circulation units which stress profit at the expense of social benefit [she hui xiao yi 4357 2585 2400 4135]. The market is flooded with obscene books and magazines; pornographic video tapes are smuggled in, copied, sold, and shown to viewers despite repeated injunctions; sex and violence are publicized in movies and television plays; gambling and feudal superstitious activities are regarded as recreational; and exorbitant remuneration and tax evasion are practiced in the management of cultural undertakings. All of these have aroused strong anxiety and serious concern of the whole society.

Li Zemin, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, said at the meeting: These serious problems in the culture market are salient manifestations of our deficiency in upholding the four cardinal principles in recent years, causing bourgeois liberalization to spread unchecked in the culture market. The problems have corrupted the general conduct of society, poisoned young people's mind, destroyed our national culture, and imposed serious threat to society. Therefore, all relevant departments in Zhejiang should enhance their sense of urgency and responsibility toward history by tightening the comprehensive supervision over the culture market and carrying out the work as a concrete expression of the implementation of the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the four major tasks laid down by the plenary session.

**Zhejiang Secretary Attends Educational Meeting**  
*OW2707062189 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 22 Jul 89*

[Text] Comrade Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee, said this morning at the provincial meeting on the work for institutions of higher learning that the political turmoil in the past 2 months gave our party a profound lesson. It had exposed many problems in the educational field. We must deeply ponder such problems. Cold facts cannot but force us to review what happened and earnestly draw lessons from the incident. Comrade Li Zemin said: We must not underestimate the serious consequences caused by the trend of bourgeois liberalization prevailing in the institutions of higher

learning and the grave consequences arising from the party's weak leadership and ideological and political work. We must not underestimate the serious consequences caused by the students' poor quality in carrying out their ideological and political work. Nor should we underestimate the harmful effects to society caused by the handful of ringleaders and conspirators of the illegal organizations in various institutions of higher learning.

Comrade Li Zemin emphatically pointed out: All institutions of higher learning must adhere to the socialist orientation, uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose the trend of bourgeois liberalization, and train more successors to the socialist cause.

Vice Governor Li Debao also spoke at the meeting on how to strengthen ideological and political work in school, help teachers demonstrate a higher sense of responsibility, and develop a mechanism of self-restraint in various institutions of higher learning.

**Zhejiang Convenes Discipline Inspection Meeting**  
*OW2707043289 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 12 Jul 89 P-1*

[Text] To resolutely handle cases involving corruption as required by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission recently held a province-wide meeting to check cases involving corruption and to sum up and exchange experiences in this connection. At the same time, it made arrangements for its discipline inspection work for the next stage.

For several years, the Discipline Inspection organizations at all levels throughout the province have earnestly carried out their duties under the leadership of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial party committee, overcome all types of difficulties and obstacles, adhered to the principle, handled all discipline-violation cases impartially, and punished discipline violators within the party. Since 1987, a total of 5,953 violations of discipline were dealt with. The cases involved 7,800 party members, of whom 1,391 have been expelled from the party. Among the party members who are now under investigation, there are 9 cadres at the city, prefectural, and bureau levels, 73 cadres at the county and department levels, and 529 cadres at the section level.

Emphasis was placed on the exchange of experiences in handling the discipline-violating cases at the meeting. As seen from the experience of the Discipline Inspection Commissions in Wenzhou, Taizhou, Jinhua, Hangzhou, Cixi, Qingyuan, Yiwu, Quhua, and other cities, prefectures, and counties, as well as Discipline Inspection groups in various financial departments in the province, it is necessary to obtain the support of the party committees and governments at all levels in order to strictly handle the discipline-violation cases. Only by doing so, will it be possible to make a breakthrough in handling

cases involving high-ranking officials and high-level party members. Meantime, we need a contingent of competent investigators. For example, the Wenzhou City Discipline Inspection Commission has continually cracked major cases in recent years, arousing great attention inside and outside the party. Its main experience is that it has enough manpower and many competent investigators to handle the discipline-violation cases. It deploys, in the forefront of investigation, those comrades who demonstrate a high sense of responsibility and notable professional competence, and dare to uphold the principle, ignore discipline-violating party members' relations with high-ranking officials, and endure hardship. We must not develop a mass movement to handle the cases. However, we must be good at relying on the masses. We must attach great importance to the reporting system by the masses, and strive to uncover, and track down, clues in conducting investigations. We must not only dare to handle cases, but also be good at handling them. In handling cases, we must act in strict accordance with the regulations and procedure. We must use the correct form and method, and seek truthful evidence by eliminating the false and retaining the true. We must unswervingly carry out investigations through to the end. At the same time, we must closely coordinate with the procuratorial, supervisory, auditing, and industrial and commercial administrative departments to join efforts and demonstrate our strength in an overall manner, to rapidly and effectively crack major and important cases.

In his speech, Chen Fawen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, fully reaffirmed the experiences of various localities in handling discipline-violation cases, and analyzed the reasons and special features of such cases within the party at present. He urged the Discipline Inspection organs at all levels to keep pace with the current situation, quicken their steps in investigating major cases, and make them public, so as to win confidence of the masses, inspire the people, and boost the morale in the party.

#### **Zhejiang Journalists Pledge Support for Party**

*OW2707025889 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 21 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] A number of veteran reporters and editors of principal news media of the province and Hangzhou City attended a discussion meeting in Hangzhou today. The participating journalists talked freely and, in the light of the actual situation in press circles, pointed out that press work must adhere to the correct political orientation and oppose bourgeois liberalization, and that journalists must strengthen reeducation in Marxist-Leninist journalism.

Gu Yuanbin, senior editor of ZHEJIANG RIBAO, said: In the past, there was a muddled idea that the problem of bourgeois liberalization existed mainly in literature, art, theory, and publication circles and that there was little

problem in press circles. Some people held that news media, especially party organs, all make propaganda and reports under the direct leadership of party committees. They held that news media paid good attention to maintaining unanimity with the party Central Committee. In the current outbreak of students' strikes and the development to disturbances, and finally to counterrevolutionary rebellion, some newspapers, publications, and radio stations committed serious mistakes in their reporting at the critical moment. In particular, some central newspapers unexpectedly carried news, articles, and pictures erroneously publicizing reports which were of the nature of instigation. This has enabled us to see the serious situation of extensive existence of bourgeois liberalization in press circles. If we recall those events, we can see that, in the past several years, the ideology of bourgeois liberalization indeed existed in press circles to a serious extent. Practice has proved that, to adhere to the four cardinal principles and correctly carry out reform in press work, journalists must oppose bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand, otherwise our socialist press work will be ruined. [passage omitted]

The discussion meeting was sponsored by the propaganda division of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and the Zhejiang Journalism Research Institute.

Liang Pingbo, deputy head of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting. (Zhang Shaohuo), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and head of the lecture team of the provincial party committee, also attended and spoke at the meeting. Also attending the meeting were responsible members and representatives of the provincial television station, the Zhejiang Radio and Television Paper, LAODONG SHIBAO, ZHEJIANG FAZHI BAO, and the Hangzhou Television Station.

#### **Central-south Region**

#### **Guangdong Leaders Visit, Praise Soldiers**

*HK2807032489 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] The Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou city group for supporting and comforting the Army, headed by Provincial Party Committee Secretary Lin Ruo, Governor Ye Xuanping, provincial party committee Deputy Secretaries Xie Fei and Guo Rongchang, and Vice Governors Ling Botang and Kuang Ji, this morning visited in six sections respectively the Signal Corps Command Post of the Guangzhou Military Region, the Fourth Detachment of the Provincial People's Armed Police Column, the Transport Regiment of the Guangzhou Air Force, the Marine Corps of the Naval Guangzhou Base, the Huangpu Frontier Inspection Station of the Provincial Frontier Defense Bureau and the Guangzhou Fire Brigade Detachment to extend their regards to officers



and men of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] there. They were accompanied by leaders of the Guangzhou Military Region, including its Commander Lieutenant General Zhang Wannian.

On behalf of the 60 million people of the whole province, Lin Ruo, Ye Xuanping and other Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou city leader conveyed festival congratulations and extended their best regards and high revolutionary respects to PLA officers and men. They pointed out: The 62-year glorious career of our Army demonstrates that the PLA, either during the war years or in the peacetime of economic construction, has proved itself to be an Army made up of the sons of the people, has proved itself to be the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship and has proved itself to be a great wall of steel guarding the People's Republic. They also pointed out: The achievements our province has scored in different fields are the results of the common effort made by the people of our province, and also are the results of the situation of peace and stability created by PLA units stationed in Guangdong. They called for further cementing the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people unity, strengthening the Army-government relations and the Army-people relations and unfolding extensively the activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs. It is necessary, they noted, to educate the people of the whole province, and particularly the young people, to acquire a stronger sense of national defense and a stronger sense of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, strengthen confidence, and it is necessary to cultivate a good social mood of trusting, understanding and supporting the PLA.

Guangzhou leaders Zhu Senlin, Yang Zhiyuan, Zhang Hanqing, Xiao Ming, (Wu Mengzhao) and Shi Anhui took part in the activities of comforting the Army too.

**Shenzhen University Leader To Preserve Reform**  
*HK2807015989 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) in English 28 Jul 89 p 1*

[By Cheung Po-Ling]

[Text] The newly-appointed president of Shenzhen University, Mr Wei Youhai, yesterday assured that he will preserve its liberal reformist policy despite the sacking of his predecessor for supporting the pro-democracy movement in Beijing.

Mr Luo Zhenqi was stripped of the posts of the president and the university's party secretary by the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee on Monday.

The university is well-known for its bold education reforms which were spearheaded by Mr Luo since 1983.

In a telephone interview, Mr Luo said he was not surprised by the dismissal at all. "I have prepared for it".

He added he was still undecided on his future although he would leave the campus today.

It is understood the dismissal was due to Mr Luo's "serious mistakes" committed during the seven-week long pro-democracy movement.

To replace Mr Luo, the party committee mandated Mr Wei, former vice-president of Wu Yi University in Jiangmen, as the president and Mr Wu Tsewei, as the new party secretary. Mr Wu was previously party secretary of Guangdong Technical Institute.

The two officials are attending a higher education meeting in Guangzhou where they are studying the document approved by the fourth plenary session.

"As a higher education institute in the first special economic zone, Shenzhen University will firmly stick to the concept of two basic points, that is implementing the open-door policy and insisting the four cardinal principles," said Mr Wei in Guangzhou.

"The school administration should not only continue with the open-door policy but also accelerate the reform pace by increasing the contracts and exchange with the foreign countries."

Chinese sources said Mr Wei was picked because of his foreign contacts in the education field.

He frequently visited overseas higher education institutes in the United States, Canada and Hong Kong during his four-year term in the Wu Yi University.

Mr Wei who graduated from Qinghua University in 1951 taught aeronautics in Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics before he joined the university.

When asked whether the authorities would conduct reprisals against the student activists who took to streets to support the Beijing protests, Mr Wei became vague.

"It's difficult to define reprisal. But if those students who committed faults were treated properly and reasonably in accordance with the law, we should not regard this as reprisals."

But Mr Luo confirmed some of his students are being investigated by Shenzhen's public security bureau.

These students were mainly the leading members of the university's Co-ordinating Committee In Support of The Emergencies in Beijing and the Autonomous Association of Students, according to Mr Luo.

"The students were summoned and investigated by public security officials because the two associations are illegal," said Mr Luo.

Shortly after the imposition of martial law on May 19, thousands of the university's students marched in the city.

They urged people to challenge Premier Li Peng and called on soldiers to defy his orders.

A leaflet headed "Message to all Compatriots" said students in Shenzhen University backed former party chief Mr Zhao Ziyang's moderate approach towards protests.

Chinese Communist Party members at the university also unanimously denounced paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's role in handling the student movement as a "humiliation and deception" to their 37 million-strong party.

Mr Luo was accused of allowing his students and teaching staff to organise themselves and openly denounce the government.

**Hainan Meeting Discusses Economic Crimes**  
*HK2807042089 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] The Sixth Meeting of the Provincial People's Representative Conference Standing Committee continued in session this morning.

Attending this morning's session, which was presided over by Comrade Pan Qiongxiong, were its Chairman Xu Shijie and its Vice Chairmen Pan Qiongxiong, Zheng Zhang, Yang Wengui, Lin Ying, Huang Zongdai and Wu Guiguang.

The meeting participants this morning listened to a report by the provincial government on screening and consolidating companies, a report by the Provincial People's Procuratorate on investigating and handling some major criminal cases, a report by President of the Provincial Higher People's Court, a report by the chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, and a report by a responsible person of the Working Committee of Finance and Economics of the Provincial People's Representative Conference Standing Committee.

On behalf of the provincial government, (Luo Ban), director of the Provincial Economic Supervision Department, delivered a report on the provincial work of screening and consolidating companies, in which he said: [passage omitted]

Through the effort to screen and consolidate companies, 168 cases of violating law and discipline have been confirmed, of which there were 33 cases of reselling the major means of production and consumer goods in short supply for profiteering, 13 cases of reselling certificates and approved documents, 70 cases involving tax evasion, and 52 cases involving other violations of law and discipline. [passage omitted]

**Hainan Begins Inquiry Into Corruption**

*HK2807015589 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) in English 28 Jul 89 p 1*

[Text] A close associate of reformist Hainan governor, Mr Liang Xiang, has been summoned to Haikou from Shenzhen to help an inquiry into corruption in the province.

Mr Zhen Xipei, former Shenzhen vice-mayor and now managing-director of the Hainan Huahai Company, was called to Haikou last week to help investigations by Supervision Ministry officials.

An informed Chinese source said yesterday that Mr Zhen was detained after his arrival.

"Mr Zhen was asked to provide information about corruption that might implicate Liang Xiang and Zhao Erjun," the source said.

Mr Zhao Erjun, second son of disgraced Communist Party General Secretary, Mr Zhao Ziyang, has not reported to his office for several months though he is still the vice-president of the Hainan Huahai Company.

Mr Zhen worked with Mr Liang in China's first special economic zone in Shenzhen. After Mr Liang became Hainan's first governor, he invited Mr Zhen to join him in the province.

"Mr Zhen is a key person to provide important clues for the investigations into Mr Liang and the junior Mr Zhao conducted by the Ministry of Supervision," the source said.

A team of Supervision Ministry officials left Beijing for Haikou with Mr Xu Shijie, party secretary of Hainan, earlier this month.

Mr Liang, who was summoned with Mr Xu to Beijing to report to the central government on the economic development of Hainan, stayed behind in the capital for unknown reasons.

Mr Zou Erkang, vice-governor of Hainan and a close friend of both Mr Zhen and Mr Liang, said Mr Zhen should come through the anti-corruption campaign in Hainan unscathed.

A former secretary general of the Shenzhen government, Mr Zou said Mr Liang was still "holding a number of meetings with the central government in Beijing".

An unnamed spokesman for the Huahai office in Haikou said Mr Zhen was asked to Haikou last Friday "to deal with some business".

He refused to elaborate. "I don't think he was being detained. He is working in Hainan," he said.

The spokesman also declined to comment whether Mr Zhen was being investigated by Ministry of Supervision officials.

Meanwhile, Mr Cheng Kai, editor-in-chief of the HAINAN DAILY and another close associate of Mr Liang, was sacked earlier this month.

Media sources in Haikou said Mr Cheng, former head of the Shenzhen bureau of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, was sacked for his "undisciplined performance in producing harmful propaganda" during the recent student movement.

The HAINAN DAILY gave wide coverage to the student movement in Hainan.

**Henan Meeting on Industrial Production Begins**  
*HK2707103289 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] A provincial meeting on industrial development, the largest one in recent years, began this morning.

Vice Governor Liu Yuan presided over the meeting. Attending it were Cheng Weigao, Hu Xiaoyun, Yan Jimin, Zhao Wenlong and other leading comrades.

The main topics at the meeting are to seriously implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, review the industrial situation in the first half of the year, sum up and exchange experience, and make arrangements for industrial production and enterprise reform in the second half of the year. The meeting will commend a certain number of advanced enterprises and arouse industrial enterprises of the whole province to further spread and learn experiences of the Anyang Gear Wheel Plant and the Zhoukou Prefectural Gourmet Powder Factory, to strengthen operations and management, to tap internal potentials, and to make efforts to improve economic returns and the quality of enterprises so as to achieve the province's four industrial targets for this year. [passage omitted]

**Hubei Secretary Calls for Stronger Security Force**  
*HK2707130489 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] The provincial Public Security Department yesterday held a rally at the Hongshan Auditorium in Wuchang, commending 248 individuals and 49 units of the provincial public security forces who had rendered meritorious service in the recent struggle against turmoil.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu delivered a speech at the meeting. The Ministry of Public Security sent a message of congratulations. [passage omitted]

The message of congratulations from the Ministry of Public Security points out: Facts have once again proved that security police and Armed Police of Hubei Province is an excellent force with combat effectiveness trusted by the party and the people.

In his speech provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu said: [passage omitted] Under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, public security organs, the people's procuratorates and the people's courts at different levels must, by concentrating time and force and fully arousing the masses, resolutely and thoroughly ferret out those who hatch, organize and command behind the scenes the disturbances, core members of all sorts of illegal organizations, and criminals engaged in beating, smashing, looting, burning and killing who are a serious threat to society. All of them should be severely punished according to law and be exterminated root and branch to remove the cause of future trouble.

He emphasized: The lesson paid for with blood afforded us by the turmoil in our province and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing has once again proved that the people's democratic dictatorship must be strengthened, the grass-roots organs of power and basic party organizations must be consolidated, and the work of public security, the procuratorate and the judiciary must be supplemented. Party committees and governments at all levels must pay more attention to the work of public security, the procuratorate and the judiciary. Public security organs, Armed Police units, the people's procuratorates and the people's courts must be reinforced in their funds, equipment and other fields. [passage omitted]

**Hunan Leaders View Tertiary Education Problems**  
*HK2807014789 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] Provincial party and government leaders Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Chen Bangzhu, Sun Wensheng, Wang Xiangtian, Dong Zhiwen, and Liu Guoan held a forum on 27 July with comrades attending the provincial conference on work in tertiary education institutes.

Provincial party committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan demanded that the leaders of tertiary education institutes get a thoroughly sound grasp of ideological and political education and also do a good job in cleaning things up and carrying out investigations. He said: Although we have achieved decisive victory in putting a stop to turmoil, the struggle is far from over. In particular, the tasks left behind for the tertiary education institutes are all the more arduous. At present these schools must seriously implement the spirit of the fourth plenary session and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech and truly bring everyone's thinking into line with this spirit. The backbone forces must be trained well during the summer vacation, and the teachers and students must be given education as soon as the new semester



commences. In connection with the process of development from turmoil to rebellion, people should understand the nature, roots, and inevitability of the affair and also the correctness of the party and government decisions. It is also necessary to conduct education in patriotism, socialism, self-reliance, and arduous struggle in connection with the national condition, to enable the teachers and students to truly understand that there would be no new China without the Communist Party.

Xiong Qingquan stressed that the tertiary education institutes must launch bold and assured criticism of bourgeois liberalization to solve the turmoil at the budding stage. He said: Judging by this struggle, the party organizations of Hunan's tertiary education institutes are capable of withstanding tests and can take a firm and clear-cut stand. In the future the provincial party committee must send the best cadres to the schools to strengthen and augment the leadership there. [passage omitted]

This conference concluded on 27 July. [passage omitted]

In a speech at a discussion on 25 July, Vice Governor Wang Xiangtian said that although decisive victory has been won in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, a great deal of work remains to be done. In particular, the struggle tasks of adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization are extremely arduous. There are various theories going around the tertiary education institutes, in particular, the theory of "see you again" [zai jian lun], which particularly merits profound reflection on our part. Hence, during the summer vacation it is essential to organize and train the contingent well. We must also deal as appropriate with the problems regarding certain middle-grade cadres and teachers.

Comrade Wang Xiangtain said: To run the tertiary education institutes as strong positions for training successors to the socialist cause, we must step up ideological and political work and give firm and correct political orientation the primary position in all work in the schools. [passage omitted]

### Southwest Region

#### Tibet's Doje Delivers Government Work Report

HK2807010789 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The second session of the fifth regional people's congress held its second full gathering today. [passage omitted]

Regional Government Chairman Doje Cering delivered a government work report. The report was in four parts: 1) Correctly analyze the situation and boost confidence for continuing the advance. 2) Work hard at improvement and rectification and ensure the smooth progress of construction and reforms. 3) Adhere to the four cardinal principles

and strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. 4) Further stabilize the situation and create a social environment of stability and unity. [passage omitted]

He said that the region's industrial and agricultural output value in 1988 was 933 million yuan, a rise of 4.2 percent over 1987. Grain output was 508,000 tons, an increase of 8.8 percent. The commodity rate of major animal products such as meat and skins showed some increase. The performance in industrial and communications production was relatively good. Industrial output value was 202 million yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent over 1987. This included output value of 40 million yuan for ethnic handicrafts production, an increase of 5.3 percent. Road freight transport and freight turnaround respectively increased by 19.75 percent and 19 percent over 1987. Air freight transport also increased. Average per capita income of the peasants and herdsmen was 880 yuan, an increase of 20 yuan over 1987. [passage omitted]

Doje Cering said in conclusion: During the period from this session to the 3d session of the 5th regional People's Congress, the general tasks for the regional government are to continue to resolutely implement the basic line of one focus and two basic points laid down by the 13th party congress, unwaveringly adhere to the four cardinal principles—the foundation for building the country—and unswervingly follow the road for making the country strong by carrying out reforms and opening up. In accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee regarding several current issues in work in Tibet, we should implement the guiding idea of grasping things with two hands, and take a clear-cut stand in opposing separatism and turmoil, stabilizing the situation, and preserving the political situation of stability and unity. Focusing on improving the economic environment and straightening out the economic order, we should further persevere in reform and opening up and achieve sustained and steady development of the region's economy.

So long as the people of all nationalities in the region unite as one, work in concert, brace their spirits, clear away interference, and do their work in a thoroughly sound way, we will certainly be able to take new strides along the road of building a united, well-off, and civilized new socialist Tibet.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the gathering. [passage omitted]

#### Tibet Leaders Hold Army Support Forum

OW2807014489 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 23 Jul 89

[From "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress and the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] jointly held a forum on supporting the Army yesterday.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, attended and addressed the forum. He said: The units of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] stationed in Tibet and the Tibet Group of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force have made heroic sacrifices and tremendous contributions in defending the border region of the motherland, building a new socialist Tibet, and putting down several riots in Lhasa. In enforcing martial law in Lhasa, the PLA units have strictly observed discipline, exemplarily implemented the nationality policy, performed their duties in a civilized way, and done people good turns, winning the love and support of people of various nationalities in the region.

Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme of the NPC Standing Committee pointed out: Now we must continue to resolutely implement the party's basic line of one center and two basic points, unswervingly wage a struggle to stabilize the situation and oppose splitting, do a good job in economic construction, and deepen reforms to contribute to the building of a united and prosperous Tibet with a corresponding degree of civilization.

Those present included Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee, and Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

**Report on Growth of Tibet's Foreign Trade**  
*HK2707145689 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
24 July 89 p 2

[XINHUA dispatch by Zhang Chunbao (1728 2504 0202): "Tibet's Foreign Trade Grows Steadily"]

[Text] Lhasa, 23 Jul (XINHUA)—Tibet's foreign trade has been growing steadily for the last 6 months. According to figures from the Tibet Autonomous Regional Foreign Economic and Trade Department, total imports and exports in Tibet's foreign trade for the first half of the year reached over \$13 million, with 64 percent of the annual planned export volume completed, up 22 percent over the same period last year. Total import was 5.91 times the volume achieved in the corresponding period last year.

Since the beginning of summer, border trade between China and Nepal has been particularly active. At three Sino-Nepalese border trade towns, Zhangmu, Jilong, Pulan and at more than 10 traditional trade fairs set up by the border populations, there have been exchanges of light industrial products and daily necessities, which the people of the Nepal Kingdom need, and some of the products made specially for Tibetan nationalities.

**North Region**

**Hebei's Xing Speaks at Military Commencement**  
*SK2707061289 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO*  
*in Chinese 8 Jul 89 p 1*

[Excerpts] On the morning of 7 July, the Shijiazhuang Army Academy ceremoniously held a commencement for another class of cadet graduates. Attending the commencement were responsible comrades from the Beijing Military Region, the provincial Military District, the PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang City, and the higher educational institutions in Shijiazhuang City, including Liu Zhenhua, Qi Lianyun, Chen Peimin, Li Can, Shen Zhiyan, Liu Cunkang, Li Wenjian, Dong Xuelin, Chen Chungeng, Guo Hongxiang, and Liang Xiutian. Attending the commencement to extend congratulations to the graduates were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, including Xing Chongzhi and Ye Liansong; and responsible comrades from the Shijiazhuang City party committee, the city People's Government, the city garrison district, and from Huolu County. During the commencement, the leading comrades of the Beijing Military Region, the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Government, and the Army Academy presented military bachelor degree certificates to the 107 cadet graduates and citations and prizes to 4 outstanding graduates. [passage omitted]

During the commencement, Xing Chongzhi, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, delivered a speech in which he extended warm congratulations and cordial regards to the graduates who will soon leave the academy. He stated: We should extensively conduct education among party members, cadres, and the people throughout the province on learning from the PLA, respecting the PLA, and ardently cherishing the PLA; and further do a good job in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families so as to enable the close ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people to improve and develop. [passage omitted]

**Tianjin's Li Ruihuan Speaks at Cadres Meeting**  
*SK2807010089 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
5 Jul 89 pp 1, 4

[Text] The municipal meeting of party-member leading cadres, which opened on 28 June, concluded on the afternoon of 4 July. Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave an important speech on the afternoon of 4 July. Tan Shaowen and Nie Bichu, deputy secretaries of the municipal party committee, spoke on arrangements for intensive study and implementation of the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee and for work in the second half of this year, respectively.

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: The 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee was a very important session in the history of our party. It exposed Comrade Zhao Ziyang's serious mistakes of supporting turmoil and splitting the party, and dismissed him from all his posts within the party; and it also made necessary adjustments in the membership of the leading organs of the Central Committee, and established a leadership collective of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its general secretary. This will exert far-reaching influence on the development of our country's socialist modernization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speeches, Comrade Li Peng's "report on the mistakes committed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang in the antiparty and antisocialism turmoil" delivered on behalf of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech should all be conscientiously studied and understood. Comrade Xiaoping's important speeches, in particular, which are the programmatic documents for us to summarize the past, consider the future, and unify the thinking and action of the entire party, should all the more be repeatedly studied, thoroughly understood, and unswervingly implemented.

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: Based on our subjective desire, nobody wanted to see the turmoil and rebellion happen, but they did happen, independent of man's will. Such being the case, we should face up to the reality, and gain benefit and positive results from it.

Comrade Li Ruihuan pointed out: The recent incident was conducive for us to unify our understanding of the importance and necessity of adherence to the four cardinal principles and to our opposition to bourgeois liberalization. Recent turmoil and Beijing's counterrevolutionary rebellion made us suffer great losses and pay dearly, and caused an extremely serious danger. We should find out the reasons for such an incident that caused such great losses. The reasons are numerous, but the basic one is the ill consequence of the long period of rampant bourgeois liberalization. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that "the nature of the incident is the opposition of bourgeois liberalization and adherence to the four cardinal principles." Liberalization means to negate the Communist Party leadership and socialism, worship the "democracy" and "freedom" of Western capitalist countries, advocate "total Westernization," and take the capitalist road. Bourgeois liberalization, as a reactionary ideological trend of society, went through a process of development leading to serious political turmoil. Our bitter lesson is that we failed to uphold the four cardinal principles consistently, and to truly oppose bourgeois liberalization. Adherence to the four cardinal principles and opposition to bourgeois liberalization constitute our long-term tasks. Now is the golden time for us to conduct propaganda and education on those tasks, and we should not lose this opportunity. Here, we are faced with an issue of unifying two basic points. The four cardinal principles are the foundation for building the country, and reform and opening up are the road

leading to the strength and prosperity of the country. Neither of these can be dispensed with, and one of them can not be stressed to the neglect of the other. We should learn to attend to them simultaneously, and resolutely guard against the method of setting the four cardinal principles against reform and opening up, and take them separately. The purpose of our stressing the foundation for building the country is to make the country strong and prosperous, and therefore we should take the road leading to the strength and prosperity of the country. The purpose of our stressing the road leading to strength and prosperity of the country is to better uphold the foundation for building the country. We should achieve unity of the two in our practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Li Ruihuan pointed out: The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion exposed and solved Comrade Zhao Ziyang's problems. This was an important victory of the party and the people. Comrade Zhao Ziyang assumed the supreme leading posts of the party and the state for a long period of time, and if his problems were not exposed and handled in a timely manner, and were allowed to get their way, the party and the state would have changed their color, socialism would have been transformed into capitalism, and the independent new China would have become the appendage of the big Western capitalist countries. At this time when revolutionaries of the older generation are still alive, we had such an opportunity to expose his problems, dismiss him from all his posts in and outside the party, and eliminate a major scourge from the party. This is the luck of the party, and the blessing of the people. Its significance cannot be overestimated.

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: Many of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's problems have been exposed at the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau and the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee, and the party Central Committee is continuing to investigate his problems. A person with political ambitions, he consistently used double-faced conspiratorial tactics, which were performed still more fully in his recent activities to support the antiparty and antisocialism turmoil and split the party. In carrying out his day-to-day work, he did not allow others to speak at all. He neither gave heed to others' opinions, nor conducted self-criticism for his mistakes in work. Around him, gathered a number of so-called "brain trusts," who had contacts and colluded with foreign countries, and who ordinarily advocated the theories and views of bourgeois liberalization. Some of them directly lent a hand in and gave counsel during the recent turmoil and rebellion, thus playing a very adverse role.

Comrade Li Ruihuan pointed out: Recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion enabled us to conduct profound deliberations, and then conscientiously improve our work, that is, to successfully summarize the past and consider the future, just as Comrade Xiaoping pointed out. Reviewing the past few years, we see that great achievements were scored in reform, opening up,



and other various socialist undertakings. Practice has proven that the line set forth at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and the 12th and 13th party congresses is totally correct, and the basic principle of taking economic construction as the central task, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and upholding reform and opening up is also totally correct. However, we should also admit that in the past few years, we had many shortcomings and mistakes in work, accumulated some problems in economic, political and social activities, failed to distinguish right from wrong in several areas, and had confused ideas. Therefore, the popular feeling was not stable, and the people had many complaints. Such a situation gave the opportunity to the people who created the turmoil. Particularly in the past few years, Comrade Zhao Ziyang did not pay attention to party building. Instead of stressing the Marxist ideological education, the principle of plain living and hard struggle, and ideological and political work, he tried every means to weaken them. He advocated "blunting party style," and stubbornly insisted on the need to "transform" ideological and political work on the excuse of overcoming certain shortcomings and mistakes in past ideological and political work. He even went so far as to call for "transforming the party," thus depressing the contingent of ideological and political work, and party organizations. With the influence of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's erroneous ideas and methods, the party encountered difficulty in effectively carrying out its work to eliminate corruption and maintain honesty in official duty performance, and its prestige was damaged, and its combat strength weakened. Meanwhile, they also created great turmoil in people's thinking. Some people lacked ideals and correct pursuit, and had more ideas on "doing everything for money's sake."

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: No doubt, the recent incident was a bad thing which we did not want to see. However, we should not pay the "tuition" without learning anything. We should seize this opportunity to conduct repeated deliberations, correct mistakes, win popular support, restore the party's prestige, and turn this bad thing to good. In the past few years, Tianjin paid attention to developing the political advantage, and trusting and relying on the masses. This fully explained why we were able to tide over the nationwide turmoil in a fairly stable manner. However, we must never feel complacent because of this. After this incident, leading persons at various levels should conduct repeated deliberations earnestly so that they can have more initiative in upholding anything that has proved correct in the past few years, and conscientiously overcome and correct anything wrong. In particular, we should meet Comrade Xiaoping's call to concentrate our attention to effectively carry out work to make the people satisfied and happy. I think this is the best and most realistic result in repeated deliberation.

In his speech, Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, put forward specific demands on how to thoroughly study the guidelines of

the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee: The core leadership at various levels, particularly leading cadres at and above the district, county, and bureau level, should profoundly understand that the four cardinal principles are the foundation for building the country, and that reform and opening up are the road leading to the strength and prosperity of the country after they comprehensively understand the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the party Central Committee. In particular they should study the way to achieve unity on the "two basic points" in carrying out practical work, and be more consistent and have more initiative in implementing the line and basic policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Party organizations at various levels should pay attention to relaying the guidelines to the vast number of party members, cadres, and ordinary people, and encouraging them to conduct a thorough study of the guidelines by grasping the major points so that they will fully understand the danger of bourgeois liberalization, the importance of adherence to the four cardinal principles, the seriousness and danger of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes, and the necessity to control Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and achieve a common understanding of these major issues.

They should summarize experiences and lessons in line with reality. On the one hand, they should conscientiously summarize the successful experiences in the 10-year reform and opening up and, on the other, conscientiously summarize and draw lessons from the incident in which student unrest developed into turmoil and rebellion, profoundly understand the ill consequence of the past few years of rampancy of the idea of bourgeois liberalization, and then take the initiative in strengthening party building, the building of the spiritual civilization, and ideological and political work. Through summarization, they should push forward reform, opening up, and construction more successfully.

Speaking on the work for some time to come, Comrade Tan Shaowen stressed that we should: 1) Eliminate the hidden danger of chaos and consolidate and develop our municipality's stable situation; 2) continue the endeavor to improve and rectify, persistently deepen reform, and strive to accomplish the economic work and various tasks for the second half of this year; 3) strengthen ideological and political work, and clarify confused ideas; 4) concentrate attention on party building; 5) penalize corruption, and win trust of the people, and 6) promote democracy and the legal system firmly and steadily. He said: To smoothly fulfill the aforementioned tasks, and to continue to maintain and develop the hard-won excellent situation of Tianjin, the most important thing is to strengthen unity. As long as we unite as one, we will be able to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future, and win a new and greater victory.

Nei Bichu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and municipal vice mayor, spoke on some

opinions on the economic work of the entire municipality. He said: The current economic and political situations of the municipality are good, and we have many favorable conditions for making economic and other work successful, and for fulfilling the various tasks set forth at the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee. The fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee further indicated an orientation of advance, and our municipality has accumulated many successful experiences over the past few years. In addition, we have a solid mass foundation, and have achieved fairly good results in economic development in the first half of this year. Despite the fact that we have more difficulties than we expected in the second half of this year, we are able to push forward economic and other work more successfully as long as we adopt measures early, and try to gain the initiative.

Comrade Nie Bichu pointed out: To comprehensively fulfill the tasks for this year, we should first try every means to maintain stable growth in industrial and agricultural production. At present, we should further strengthen the organization and management of production. We should tap potential for funds, and accelerate their turnover. We should adjust product mix more rapidly, pay attention to the production of readily marketable goods, improve product quality, reduce material consumption, and greatly increase the supply of essential products. Rural areas should strive to attend to grain production, follow up the good summer grain harvest with a good autumn grain harvest, expedite building of nonstaple food production bases, and facilitate stable growth in the nonstaple food production of suburban

counties. Second, we should strive to increase revenues and reduce expenditures. We should strive to increase profits and taxes, resolutely reduce financial deficits, conscientiously economize on expenses, and launch an in-depth campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues and reduce expenditures to ensure fulfillment of this year's financial tasks. Third, we should continue to maintain the good trend in opening to the outside world, step up efforts in foreign trade, and strive to make progress in foreign capital utilization. Fourth, we should achieve success in the endeavor of improvement and rectification with a spirit of reform, resolutely reduce the scope of investment in fixed assets, strictly control the inordinate growth in consumption demand, conscientiously rectify the order in the field of circulation, and continue the inspections of tax returns, finances, prices, cash, and credit. Fifth, we should accomplish in quality and on schedule the 20 jobs for improving urban and rural people's living standards, with the focus on stabilizing prices and ensuring supplies, step up efforts to complete key construction projects, enrich and invigorate the people's cultural life, and greatly strengthen public security. In this way, all the 20 jobs defined earlier this year will be carried out.

Liu Jinfeng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting. Those seated on the rostrum were Yan Dakai, Hao Tianyi, Zhang Guozhong, Yang Jingheng, Wang Xudong, Lu Xuezheng, Huang Yanzhi, Wang Chenghuai, Zhang Lichang, and Li Huifen, as well as veteran comrades Chen Bing and Guo Chunyuan.

**Article Comments on KMT Plenary Session**  
*HK2507023589 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS*  
*EDITION in Chinese No 29, 17 Jul 89 pp 13-14*

[Article by Wei Daye (7614 6671 2814): "Commenting on 2nd Plenary Session of 13th KMT Central Committee and its Mainland Policy"]

[Text] After a period of busy preparation, the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee was finally convened during the first 10 days of June, 1989. The 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee was convened at a time when the powers and positions of some new KMT leaders had been gradually consolidated, and at a time when the new KMT leaders were confronted with a number of new choices and new challenges. During the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee, a counter-revolutionary rebellion broke out in Beijing. As a result, all the participants at the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee were greatly "encouraged" by the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing. Many of these participants made "statements" and held "discussions" on possible ways of providing support to the rioters in Beijing. All these activities added new colors to the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee.

**Readjustments of the KMT High-level Power Structure**

The first characteristic of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee was that prior to the convocation of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee, some readjustments of the KMT high-level power structure had been made.

To create conditions for the convocation of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee, the KMT authorities had carried some readjustments of its high-level power structure. These readjustments of the KMT high-level power structure constituted an indispensable component part of the recently convened 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee. On 22 May, Li Teng-hui accepted the "resignation" of Yu Kuo-hua and nominated Li Huan to succeed Yu Kuo-hua as "premier" of Taiwan's "Executive Branch." On 24 May, the Standing Committee of the KMT Central Committee approved the "resignation" of Yu Kuo-hua and the nomination of Li Huan as Yu Kuo-hua's successor. On 30 May, Taiwan's "Legislative Branch" also exercised its "power of approval" on this personnel change. On 1 June, Li Huan officially became "premier" of Taiwan's "Executive Branch." In the meantime, some corresponding personnel changes also took place at the KMT Central Committee level. James C. Y. Soong, former deputy secretary general of the KMT Central Committee, succeeded Li Huan as secretary general of the KMT Central Committee (whose appointment has already been officially approved). Both Kuan Chung, director of the Organization Work Commission under the KMT Central Committee, and Cheng

Shuichih, former "national policy advisor of the Presidential Palace," were promoted to be deputy secretaries general of the KMT Central Committee. Kuan Chung has also successfully retained his position as director of the Organization Work Commission under the KMT Central Committee. All these personnel changes at the KMT Central Committee level had organizationally guaranteed the smooth convocation of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee.

The 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee was convened from 3 June to 5 June. The most important task of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee was to build an "enlightened, democratic, united, and harmonious" image and atmosphere for the ruling KMT with a view to strengthening the "public confidence" in the ruling KMT, winning more votes for the KMT in the forthcoming elections of "Central Representatives of Public Opinion" and "Local Public Servants," and paving the way for Li Teng-hui to win Taiwan's upcoming "Presidential Election" scheduled for March, 1990. The reason given for Yu Kuo-hua's removal from office was that as the KMT "premier," Yu Kuo-hua had had a conservative image and had not made any political achievements during his term of office. Moreover, Yu Kuo-hua had frequently been demanded to resign as Taiwan's "premier" by some personages in Taiwan. Under such circumstances, if Yu Kuo-hua had been allowed to remain in his post as Taiwan's "premier," the KMT would have suffered. It was reported that since the 13th KMT National Congress, some KMT personages and non-KMT personages in Taiwan had been demanding that Li Huan succeed Yu Kuo-hua as "premier" of Taiwan's "Executive Branch." Li Huan himself had also expressed a personal interest in the post.

Because Li Huan had once "strongly supported" Li Teng-hui's promotion to be chairman of the KMT Central Committee, it was once widely speculated in Taiwan that Li Huan would soon succeed Yu Kuo-hua as "premier" of Taiwan's "Executive Branch." However, later on, Li Teng-hui surprisingly adopted a method of "protecting the power of Yu Kuo-hua and restricting the power of Li Huan," thus making Li Huan and his "enlightened faction" within the KMT greatly disappointed and dissatisfied. For some time, it seemed that the political rift between Li Teng-hui and Li Huan was becoming increasingly acute. Fearing that such political rift might harm both the KMT and himself, Li Teng-hui began "improving relations" with Li Huan after having consolidated his own position in the KMT hierarchy. Recently, to win trust, cooperation, and support from Li Huan and make use of Li Huan's rich experiences in directing election campaigns, Li Teng-hui finally decided to nominate Li Huan to succeed Yu Kuo-hua as "premier" of Taiwan's "Executive Branch" on the eve of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT CPC Central Committee and decided to introduce some corresponding personnel changes to the KMT Central Committee.



Taiwan's HSIN HSIN WEN made the following comment on the recent change of Taiwan's premiership: "The voluntary resignation of Yu Kuo-hua is obviously the outcome of the KMT's power struggle. Li Huan's appointment as premier is the reflection of "strength politics" within the KMT.

Li Teng-hui and Li Huan have also made compromises and concessions to each other. After taking office as "premier" of Taiwan's "Executive Branch," Li Huan inherited basically all the important personnel arrangements made previously in Taiwan's "Executive Branch" by Li Teng-hui. In accordance with the principle of "carrying out small-scale readjustments and maintaining personnel stability," Li Huan has only made personnel changes with regard to the following posts: "Secretary General of the Executive Branch," "President of the Central Bank," "Minister of Communications," and "Minister Without Portfolio." In addition to these, Li Huan has introduced no more personnel changes to Taiwan's "Executive Branch."

After the "Li-Li Structure" replaced the "Li-Yu Structure," the public opinion in Taiwan believed that Taiwan will soon witness a period of relative stability. Such a period of relative stability will be beneficial to the KMT in all the forthcoming elections to be held at the end of this year and to Li Teng-hui himself in the "presidential election" to be held next spring. However, such relative stability in Taiwan is only temporary and fragile in nature. In the long run, the existing contradictions in the Taiwan society will certainly experience a further development.

#### **Efforts Aimed at Extricating the KMT from Its Current Predicament**

**The second characteristic of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee was that the central topics for discussion at the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee fully embodied the KMT's efforts to extricate itself from the current predicament.**

The following three topics were the central topics for discussion at the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee: (1) "Renovate party affairs, carry out auxiliary mobilization, and accomplish political tasks;" (2) "strengthen democracy and the legal system, safeguard social stability, protect people's rights and interests, and actively push forward 'national' construction and development;" (3) "Formulate effective countermeasures to solve key problems in the light of domestic and international economic and trade situations so as to realize sustained economic growth." All these three central topics for discussion at the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee are aimed at tackling some of Taiwan's current problems:

1. Politically, Taiwan is now confronted with an increasingly large number of challenges. This February, Taiwan's "Legislative Branch" passed three important laws,

namely, "Law of People's Organizations," "Law of Recall through Election," "Regulations on Retirement of Veteran Deputies," thus officially lifting the ban on the formation of political parties.

As a result, until now, nearly 20 newly formed political parties and political organizations have registered themselves with the Taiwan authorities. It is expected that more new political parties and political organizations will be formed in Taiwan in the foreseeable future. It is expected that a fierce struggle among the various political forces in Taiwan on such issues as "National Assembly Reform," "Constitution Implementation," "Elections of Central Representatives of Public Opinion and Local Public Servants," which are to be held at the end of this year, as well as on some other issues, will soon be unfolded. The various political forces in Taiwan are also expected to compete and struggle against one another during Taiwan's "Presidential Election" and "National Assembly" over such issues as the so called "Interim Regulations," "Theoretical Basis for the Period of Rebellion Suppression," and some other issues. There will certainly be fierce struggles among various political parties, fierce power struggles within various political parties, and fierce struggles between those advocating the "Cabinet System" and those advocating "Presidential System" in Taiwan in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the situation in Taiwan will certainly become volatile in the near future.

2. All the unstable factors existing in the Taiwan society will continue to grow unabated. Since the KMT lifted the martial law in Taiwan in July of 1987, all types of social contradictions, which had been concealed for a long time, have rapidly surfaced one after another in the Taiwan society. Since then, Taiwan has been hit by a series of political movements, such as the labor movement, the environment protection movement, the campus movement, the veteran soldiers' movement, the "self-salvation" movement involving all walks of life in the Taiwan society, and some other political movements. These political movements have greatly rocked the Taiwan society. More similar political movements are expected to hit the Taiwan society in the near future. The Taiwan society has also been hit by such problems as corruption among civil servants, crazy investment activities, deterioration of the general mood of the society, deterioration of the social order, lack of social security, a rapid increase of criminal activities, a decrease of "public respect to the government authority," a decrease of "public confidence in the government," and so on. Not long ago, some Taiwan newspapers issued a warning to the Taiwan public: The Taiwan society is currently suffering from "three major crises," namely, the crisis of the "sense of material desire" overrunning the "sense of morality," the crisis of the "sense of power" overrunning the "sense of the state," and the crisis of the "selfish sense" overrunning the "public sense." Were all these problems not to be resolved, "Taiwan's economic prosperity and real strength would not be able to prevent the Taiwan people from destroying themselves."

3. Insofar as Taiwan's economy is concerned, Taiwan is currently suffering from a seriously unbalanced economic development. For a long time, because Taiwan has laid excessive stress on developing its export-oriented light processing industry, Taiwan has been suffering from a serious environmental pollution, an unbalanced trade structure, and a deterioration in production conditions. As a result, the Taiwan entrepreneurs have been unwilling to make investment inside Taiwan. In addition, there are also a large number of idle funds in Taiwan, which have caused serious economic problems in Taiwan. The most serious problems confronting Taiwan at present are the "three prices," namely, commodity price, real estate price, and stock price. The continued increase of currency supply in Taiwan over the past many years has resulted in the formation of a potential threat of serious inflation. A large number of idle funds have poured into the real estate market, causing the real estate prices to rise by several hundred percent. Many families in Taiwan cannot afford to buy an "inhabitable flat" even with "their life-long savings." The mobile assets of various financial institutions are just like "a huge reservoir full of water." "Once the environment changes, the reservoir water will flood into all fields of Taiwan, causing immeasurable disasters." The high stock prices have become an incurable social "tumor." "Now almost all the people in Taiwan buy stocks and gamble on the stock exchange." The weekly volume of Taiwan's stock exchange business often reaches the scale of Taiwan's "total annual budget." The monthly volume of Taiwan's stock exchange business often tops the total volume of Taiwan's "gross national product." All these phenomena are currently "worrying" the Taiwan authorities.

What is particularly noteworthy is that many existing social, economic, and political problems in Taiwan are interrelated and are affecting one another. The Taiwan authorities were particularly worried about Taiwan's existing economic problems. Recently, Yu Tsung-hsien, Taiwan's well-known economics expert who is also Vice President of Taiwan's "China Institute of Economic Research," has published an article, saying: "Now, Taiwan's economy has developed to an almost unavoidable and difficult stage, which is similar to that witnessed by the United States in 1960's and that witnessed by Japan in the 1970's. Such a stage is characterized by the criticisms of 'traditions,' the challenges to 'authority,' the exclusion of 'growth,' and the dissatisfaction with the 'reality.'"

#### **The Anticommunist High-sounding Remarks and the Plot of "Peaceful Subversion"**

The third characteristic of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee is that the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee spent a lot of time and efforts on "studying and discussing" the development of the Mainland situation.

Originally, the discussion of Taiwan's mainland policy had not been placed on the agenda of the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee. However, when the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee started, turmoil had already hit Beijing. During the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee, the Beijing turmoil developed into a counter-revolutionary rebellion. The KMT Central Committee therefore held a lot of "emergency meetings" to discuss specific measures of providing support to the Beijing rioters. Even three motions adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee had to be shelved for the time being so that the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee could "spend every minute and every second on discussing the developments on the Chinese mainland."

The mainland policy put forward by the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee was fully embodied in Li Teng-hui's "address" to the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee. In his address, Li Teng-hui "solemnly" stated: "There is only one China, which will eventually be reunified. The final aim of the foreign policy of the 'Republic of China' is to safeguard China's sovereignty. However, when we are still unable to exercise effective administration over the Chinese mainland at present, we should have sufficient courage to face the reality. Only by acting in this way will we be able to guard against self-expansion and inflexibility, put forward pragmatic proposals, create opportunities, bring about a new situation, and realize our ideal in the end."

What does Li Teng-hui's statement suggest? It suggests: First, it is necessary to separate "sovereignty" from "administrative power." China has only one sovereignty which is indivisible. However, China's "administrative power" is something different and divisible; Second, it is necessary to separate "goal" from "reality." The goal is that there is only "one China." The reality is that there are "two" Chinas at present because Taiwan "is unable to effectively exercise its administrative power on the Chinese mainland;" Third, under the "current" circumstances, the KMT can still claim "sovereignty" over the Chinese mainland, but has to admit that it is the CPC that is actually exercising "administrative power" on the Chinese mainland at present." Mr Li Teng-hui asserted that such a proposal is a "pragmatic" one. However, in essence, such a proposal means "one sovereignty, two administrative powers separately exercised by the Chinese mainland and Taiwan." Here, seemingly, Mr Li Teng-hui did not mention the proposition of "one country, two governments," but in reality, he was reaffirming the proposition of "one country, two governments." Compared with the proposition of "one country, two governments" put forward by the Taiwan authorities some time ago, Li Teng-hui's statement has indeed offered something new: First, Li Teng-hui put forward in explicit terms that "there is only one China." On this point, Li Teng-hui has made some progress; Second, Li Teng-hui emphatically stressed that Taiwan can still

claim "sovereignty" over the Chinese mainland. On this point, Li Teng-hui regressed. If we say that the original KMT proposal contained something "ambiguous," then the present KMT proposal can be viewed as "indulging in illusions." From this, we can see that the so called "pragmatic proposal" is not a pragmatic one at all.

Perhaps, because the Taiwan authorities have "indulged in illusions" and have been "encouraged" by the "situation on the Chinese mainland," they have once again employed some anticommunist slogans which had not been used for a long time. For example, in the past, some senior leaders of the Taiwan authorities advocated a "political counterattack," but stressed that such a "political counterattack was not aimed at replacing the CPC tyranny." However, now some senior leaders of the Taiwan authorities have started stressing: "Only by overthrowing the CPC tyranny will it be possible to speed up the process of China's reunification;" "The CPC is the biggest obstacle to China's reunification. So long as the CPC tyranny exists, China's reunification is out of the question;" "Overthrowing the CPC is the indispensable prerequisite for China's reunification." Some other personages in Taiwan have also started playing up the anticommunist sentiments in Taiwan.

As a matter of fact, what is worth noticing is that those who are presently playing up the anticommunist sentiments in Taiwan will sooner or later lower their voices when their hot heads cool down and when they start adopting a realistic attitude. However, we should also notice that at present, some people in Taiwan are actively carrying out activities aimed at "peacefully subverting" the CPC rule on the Chinese mainland. Such activities were also reflected in the "report" addressed to the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee by Hsiao Ch'ang-jung, chairman of the Mainland Work Commission under the KMT Central Committee. Hsiao Ch'ang-jung suggested in his report to the 2d Plenary Session of the 13th KMT Central Committee: "At present, in implementing the existing KMT policies toward the Chinese Mainland, emphasis should be placed on winning the popular will of the people on the Mainland." Hsiao Ch'ang-jung also suggested: "Efforts should be made to use people's force to popularize 'Taiwan's experiences' on the mainland." "In this regard, special efforts should be made to unite all the Overseas Chinese with breadth of vision to carry out a struggle aimed at winning freedom, democracy, human rights, and wealth for the mainland, opposing autocracy, privileges, corruption, and suppression on the mainland,

and urging the Mainland authorities to allow the existence of private newspapers, opposition parties, free elections, and private ownership on the mainland." Recently, the Taiwan authorities has set forth "four grand goals" of its policies toward the mainland, namely, "political democracy, economic freedom, social equality, and free expression of public opinion," all of which are aimed at "eventually reunifying China with the 'Three People's Principles'." Although it is impossible for the Taiwan authorities to fulfill these so called "grand goals," such activities might result in some sort of intervention in the affairs of the mainland. Therefore, the departments concerned on the mainland will certainly pay close attention to and heighten their vigilance against such activities.

Here, I would like to take this opportunity to give a piece of advice to all the KMT leaders in Taiwan, urging them to treasure the hard-won improvement witnessed in the relations between the two shores of the Taiwan Straits in the last 10 years and the existing atmosphere, and take concrete actions to prevent the emergence of any antagonistic sentiments between the two shores of the Taiwan Straits. An editorial published recently by Taiwan's TAIWAN SHIH-PAO has also expressed similar concerns. The editorial published on 26 June said: "We are concerned about a possible renewal of antagonistic sentiments between the two shores of the Taiwan Straits. This is because any possible renewal of antagonistic sentiments between the two is bound to exert a negative impact on peace in Asia, on the economic development of the entire Chinese nation on both shores of the Taiwan Straits, and on the peaceful reunification of China." The editorial also suggested that "visits and exchanges between the people living on both shores of the Taiwan Straits should be maintained" and "earnest efforts should be made to prevent a possible deterioration in the relations between the two shores of the Taiwan Straits at this sensitive moment."

I fully agree to and support this view. I am convinced that only the policies of "peaceful reunification" and "one country, two systems" proposed by the CPC in recent years are the pragmatic policies. There should be one China, in which two different social systems and a variety of different structures peacefully coexist with one another, do not overthrow one another, do not resort to force, and do not carry out activities aimed at "peacefully subverting" one another. History will eventually prove that such policies are the only correct policies leading to the reunification of China.



**Commentary Supports New Democratic Front**  
*OW2707134889 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 25 Jul 25 89*

["State commentary: 'New Democratic Front Urged'"]

[Text] Communist China's own version of the "brat pack." The cream of the latest crop of newly exiled dissidents united for a press conference last week to urge Chinese everywhere to form a new prodemocracy front. The group included Su Shao-chi, former director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies in Peking, student leader Wu'er Kai-hsi, businessman Wan Jun-nan, political scientist Yen Chia-chin, and journalist Liu Pin-yen. Wu'er, Wan and Yen all escaped from Mainland China in the wake of the Tiananmen massacre. Wu'er is said to be the most wanted dissident, following his leadership role in the student prodemocracy movement in Peking in April and May.

The top Mainland Chinese dissidents announced plans to set up a worldwide Chinese Democratic Front. They made an urgent appeal for international action to help stop the mass arrests and purges going on in Mainland China.

They also urged all patriotic freedom-loving Chinese around the world to join the front.

An attempt at an earlier press conference failed after several of the dissidents were scared away by the threat of communist assassination or capture. The dissidents stayed in Paris until Saturday, and have supposedly left for the United States, where they will be given sanctuary.

The five leaders of the prodemocracy movement also called for the release of student leader Wang Tan, who was reportedly captured by communist secret police late last week. The Chinese communist regime has been mum on Wang's detention. It is unlikely that he will have a public trial, since such a court case would serve to try Peking in the court of international opinion, rather than merely try Wang.

The idea for a prodemocracy front manned by exiled Mainland Chinese dissidents is hardly new. Following the Peking Spring of 1978-79, several mainland students residing in the United States formed a group called China Spring. Based in New York, the union puts out a newsletter on the status of the movement and on the status of Mainland Chinese political prisons, such as Wei Ching-sheng, a leader who was jailed, and the crackdown which followed the brief Peking Spring.

The five leaders of the new prodemocracy front said that the formal inauguration of the group would occur later this fall. They also said they did not intend the group to become a political party, and that they only sought nonviolent change in their Chinese homeland.

With such a stable of dissident stars at the helm, the prodemocracy movement is very likely to pick up much momentum over the next few months. As the crackdown on dissent continues to broaden in Communist China, it is probable that more and more Chinese abroad will give up on the Chinese communist regime and throw in their lot with the exiled dissidents.

The Republic of China on Taiwan is by no means a bystander to calls for more unity in the prodemocracy cause. Taipei has been helping to aid the thousands of Mainland Chinese students who have been left stranded abroad, out of fear of returning home during the crackdown. Taipei has also embraced the effort to form a worldwide alliance of freedom-loving Chinese.

Inside the Mainland, the dark clouds of communist oppression are worsening; outside the Mainland, things are looking up for the prodemocracy movement. The day of reckoning between the forces of evil and the forces of hope is soon coming.

**Foreign Ministry Agrees to Salmon Poaching Probe**  
*OW2807011389 Taipei CNA in English 1615 GMT  
25 Jul 89*

[Text] Taipei, July 25 (CNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has agreed to a U.S. request that officials from both countries jointly board the Taiwan fishing vessel Sungching No 1 to investigate charges of salmon poaching in the North Pacific.

Officials from the Council of Agriculture, the government agency in charge of the ROC's fishery industry, and foreign affairs policemen will participate in the inspection, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Yu-chu said.

The ROC investigation task force, Chen said, is scheduled to depart Wednesday on board the Jungan, a fishing boat sent by the council, and should meet with the Sungching No 1 in mid-Pacific four or five days later.

Even if the Sungching is found to have broken the laws, Chen stressed that since the ROC has maintained jurisdiction over the fishing vessel, U.S. judicial proceeding will in no way be applied to the case.

Chen did not announce when the U.S. officials would board the suspect Taiwan fishing vessel, but according to foreign wire service reports, a U.S. Coast Guard patrol boat has been shadowing the sungching No 1, which is sailing toward Taiwan.

Also Tuesday, Goh Chin-chao, vice chairman of the Agricultural Council said, however, his council had not received a foreign ministry document authorizing the joint inspection.

The Sungching No 1, together with a second Kaohsiung-based driftnet fishing vessel, has been trying to evade the U.S. shadowing since last week after its captain was detained aboard a U.S. fishing vessel as he was allegedly trying to arrange the sale of poached salmon to U.S. interests.

**Premier Li Seeks Stronger Ties With Jordan**  
*OW2807013289 Taipei CNA in English 1625 GMT  
25 Jul 89*

[Text] Taipei, July 25 (CNA)—Premier Li Huan Tuesday said that the Republic of China [ROC] was willing to strengthen ties with Jordan and hoped that the two countries would strengthen exchanges of industrial and technological research and information so as to enhance friendship and contacts between them.

The ROC premier made his remarks while receiving Dr. Jawad Anani, economic adviser to Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan bin Talal, at the Executive Yuan.

Dr. Anani in turn said that Jordan treasured the friendship of the ROC and that Jordan has always treated Sino-Jordanian ties with prudence and seriousness. Dr. Anani also announced that Crown Prince Hasan bin Talal is expected to visit the Republic of China next spring at the invitation of the ROC government.

Anani said that Jordan was strategically located and that its basic infrastructure was complete and could serve as a bridge between ROC businessmen and the rest of the Mideast region. Anani said that the two countries would continue to strengthen their cooperation from the current foundation. There are still many opportunities for the two countries to cement their cooperation, Dr. Anani noted.

The premier also asked Dr. Hanbi el-Muiri, president of the Jordanian Royal Scientific Society, to make recommendations on the scientific and technological development of the Republic of China after he has completed his visits to the ROC's scientific and technological institutions.

Premier Li also expressed the hope that Dr. Anani and Dr. el-Mulki would maintain contact with the ROC National Science Council so as to further expand cooperation in science and technology.

Dr. Anani and Dr. el-Mulki are currently on a five-day visit to the ROC. They arrived in Taipei last Saturday.

**News Agency Comments on KMT Preliminary Vote**  
*HK2807033989 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1443 GMT 24 Jul 89*

[Commentary by Li Xiaozhun (2621 1321 6150): "Views on the KMT Preliminary Election"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] The inner-party preliminary election for the December general election of Taiwan's Kuomintang (KMT) concluded yesterday, with all candidates for the

Legislature Yuan members, county governors, city and provincial Assembly members of all 23 cities and counties elected. Viewing the results of the recent preliminary election, we may have a perspective on several trends in Taiwan's political arena, the KMT members' consciousness of political participation, the effects of the military, and the role of people belonging to the second generation other than Taiwan natives in the province.

First, the KMT top echelon has attached great importance to the recent preliminary election, the first of its kinds over the past 40 years or so. The KMT senior leaders, including Lee Teng-hui and Li Huang personally inspected all localities to express their encouragement. However, statistics showed that the average voting rate of the 23 electoral wards at city and county levels was only 46.7 percent, with 61 percent being the highest, and the 38 percent the lowest. That means half of the KMT constituency has refrained from casting votes in the recent preliminary election. Even the KMT Central Committee Deputy Secretary-General Kuan Chung has expressed his disappointment. A 23 July LIEN-HO PAO survey showed that in the so-called grade-1 electoral ward of Taipei County, those who cast votes were mostly senior party members, while few under the age of 39 cared to vote. Such figures seem to show from another angle the indifference and wait-and-see attitude of many young KMT members toward the inner-party preliminary election, which the KMT Authorities have regarded as a practice of democratization. Taiwan's Labor Party and Workers' [lao dong 0525 0520] Party even believe that the formalist significance of the recent KMT preliminary election was greater than its substantial significance. Furthermore, the involvement of money and influences of local factions will all the more sever the working people from politics.

Second, because of the interference of the military in the recent KMT preliminary election by force, the votes acquired by those candidates for county governors, mayors, legislature Yuan members and provincial and city assembly members with military support have topped all others in every electoral ward in the recent preliminary election. Especially, the results were outstanding regarding the candidates with military support in those electoral wards where villages of servicemen's dependents and demobilized soldiers were in the majority. Such signs have shown that Taiwan's military has played a key role in the recent preliminary election. Public opinion showed worries about the strengthening of the military in Taiwan's political arena.

Another characteristic of the recent KMT preliminary election was that many of the second generation of non-Taiwan natives have been successful in the election. In the preliminary election of provincial assembly members in Keelung, Liu Wen-Hsiung [0491 2429 7160] of Zhejiang origin has won the campaign with overwhelming momentum. Wang Su-chun [3769 4790 4596] got the greatest votes, campaigning for Pingtung County Legislature Yuan member, while two new stars of Kaohsiung,

Lin Shou-shan [2651 1108 1472] and Wang Tian-chin [3769 1131 0352] have also been very successful in their campaigning. In Taipei, personalities of the second generation of non-Taiwan natives were most active in campaigning, and their results were most extraordinary. Taiwan's public opinion believes that such phenomenon has conspicuously expressed the identity between party members and the candidates, and the difference of origins has gradually phased out.

Although the KMT Central Committee Deputy Secretary-General Kuan Chung claimed that the recent preliminary election was "the best in the history of inner-party election with regards to atmosphere," some party members have questioned it. They pointed out that in balloting, a predetermined list of candidates from the above was slipped in the membership certificates of many party members. Therefore, the results of the recent preliminary election really made people doubtful about the KMT's promise of implementing inner-party democracy. Some public opinion also believed that should the recent election have been the best in atmosphere in history, the KMT would still have a long way to go in this aspect.

**Major Economic Accords Reached With ROK**  
*OW2807013489 Taipei CNA in English 1620 GMT*  
27 Jul 89

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA)—South Korea agreed to help in the Republic of China (ROC) efforts to join international economic and trade organizations at the 1989 bilateral economic cooperation conference Tuesday.

The two Asian tigers also agreed to sign a new aviation agreement under which each will grant more aviation rights to the other, according to conference sources.

Both sides also agreed to continue scientific and technological cooperation programs and personnel exchanges, they said.

An economics official in the ROC delegation said the Koreans had hoped that the ROC would provide them with data on the nation's successful small-enterprise and agricultural and fishery developments.

He added that the Koreans also hoped that the ROC would share with them its successful experience in attracting foreign investments.

For its part, the ROC hoped that Korea would assist it in its efforts to enter international trade and economic bodies like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Since the ROC's Evergreen Group has decided to launch an international air service, both countries will study amending their current aviation accord to give each other more flight rights.

The only thing on which the two neighbors failed to reach an accord was the knotty issue of import quotas for Korean-made passenger cars.

As expected, the ROC rejected the Korean demand that Taipei liberalize its import quotas for Korean cars. But the ROC promised that its car market would "eventually" be opened to Korean products.

Without setting a timetable, though, the ROC, it was learned, has agreed to increase the annual quota for Korean cars from last year's 4,000 to a yet-to-be-determined number.

The five-day annual meeting opened Monday with ROC Economics Minister Chen Li-an and Korean Finance Minister Yi kyu-song at the head of their respective delegations.



## Hong Kong

### Japanese Residents Receive Death Threats

HK2807075689 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0706 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Hong Kong, July 28 (AFP)—The Japanese consulate here said Friday that it had received two letters threatening to kill Japanese nationals in the British colony and that it was taking the case "very seriously."

A spokesman said the consulate received the letters on Tuesday and Thursday and had informed the Hong Kong police.

"We are taking the case very seriously, and have advised all nationals here to take every precautionary measure," he said. "We advised our nationals to avoid going to busy districts, and take different routes to work."

Hong Kong police confirmed Friday that two Japanese nationals had brought two letters to police headquarters here on Thursday, but refused to say if the letters were the reported death threat letters.

Police said they were investigating the case.

(Foreign Ministry officials said in Tokyo earlier Friday that Japanese consulates in Shenyang, northern China, and Hong Kong had received letters threatening to kill Japanese in revenge for the Japanese military's wartime slaughter.

(They said the letters were from the Xuanguang (Blood and Light) Suicide group, which mailed a letter July 17 to the Beijing office of Japan Air Lines (JAL) threatening to kill two Japanese in China every month from August 15.

(The two letters to the consulate in Hong Kong threatened to kill "Japanese businessmen, government officials and tourists in Hong Kong from next Tuesday," the Foreign Ministry officials said.

(They also called on Japanese to "stop economic activities and sightseeing tours in China" and threatened "revenge for the wartime slaughter by the Japanese military," they said.

(The officials said the Foreign Ministry believes the latest letters are mere harassment by copycats of the July 17 letter.

(According to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, there are estimated 20,000 Japanese residents in Hong Kong.)

Hong Kong is one of the most popular destinations of Japanese tourists, and 1.2 million visited the colony in 1988, according to official figures.

The Japanese consulate spokesman said that an emergency meeting was held here Thursday with Japanese residents' groups and representatives of major Japanese companies in the territory, including JAL.

Tam Chung-chee, a JAL spokesman here, said the company was aware of the letters. He said employees had been advised to be more alert but that no special measures beyond normal security checks had been implemented.

Toshiko Nakajima, deputy secretary of the local Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the chamber had sent letters to its 500 corporate members informing them of the death threats.

"We have issued a notice on behalf of the Japanese consulate to all Japanese residents we can reach, telling them to be careful because somebody has threatened to kill them," said Miss Nakajima.

Miss Nakajima, who attended Thursday's meeting, said the content of the letters was similar to the one sent to the JAL Beijing office.

### Governor Wilson Plans Trip to Beijing

HK2807013389 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 28 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] The Governor, Sir David Wilson, is planning a trip to Beijing in the next few months.

It will be Sir David's first trip to Beijing since the June turmoil and the subsequent shake-up of the Chinese leadership.

While on a tour of Mong Kok yesterday he said he did not know when he would be going, "but I normally go on a regular basis about once a year".

"I would expect to go sometime over the next few months. I can't give you any precise date. I have no plan."

The purpose of his trip was to explain the concerns of Hong Kong people to Chinese officials.

"I would also express what in my view is needed to be done to meet these concerns," he said.

Sir David last visited Beijing in November when he had talks with Chinese officials on the draft Basic Law.

The Governor said he did not know when the next meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group (JLG) would be, but he doubted it would be within the next few months.

The JLG is responsible for overseeing the transition arrangements in the run up to 1997. Work on the details of a change in sovereignty have been suspended since the June 4 massacre in Tiananmen Square.

The Governor said he had last week discussed Hong Kong issues with Mr Xu Jiatun, direct of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA News Agency.

Though he would not disclose the details of their meeting, saying it was neither normal nor fair to go into details, he admitted they talked "about what's happening in Hong Kong concerns in Hong Kong, and the need to revive confidence in Hong Kong in general".

The meeting last Friday coincided with an article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY accusing two Hong Kong legislators of organising subversive activities in China.

### Boat People Remain Priority Problem

#### No Brutality Inquiry Planned

HK2807015189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 28 Jul 89 p 1

[By Sondra Wudunn and Kent Chen]

[Text] The Governor, Sir David Wilson, yesterday ruled out an immediate independent inquiry into allegations of police brutality at the Sek Kong detention centre.

However, Sir David admitted he had not yet seen a report into the incident drawn up by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

It is understood the report outlines a number of allegations of assault by police officers in detention centres at Sek Kong, Erskine and Tai Ah Chau in the Soko Islands.

The report is also believed to allege that a volunteer from the Civil Aid Services assaulted one of the boat people during a scuffle.

The report is understood to call for the Governor to hold an inquiry into the incident at Sek Kong on Sunday night and the early hours of Monday morning in which men, women, children and one handicapped man are alleged to have been assaulted by the police.

"If I get the report I will look at it carefully and it will be studied by the Governor," Sir David said.

Sir David admitted there were problems in the management of centres holding the Vietnamese boat people but said improvements would be implemented.

"We have tremendous problems with Vietnamese boat people and we have difficulties in management because so many people are coming. If there are any problems in management, they will be dealt with as quickly as possible," he said.

But he added he saw no reason to commission an independent inquiry.

"I have no reason at the moment to believe that is necessary. If the normal process of dealing with complaints works, then we will use the normal process.

"The normal process of investigation is going on satisfactorily," he added.

He said the Complaints Against Police Office was efficient and well used to dealing with any complaint lodged against the police.

Meanwhile the Chief Secretary Sir David Ford yesterday praised the work the security forces had done in taking care of the Vietnamese refugees and boat people.

But he admitted the responsibility was placing a strain on their resources.

"We've had 30,000 boat people this year. We're looking after 50,000 in all. It's put everybody under a great strain," he said.

There was a conflict between calls from the international community to provide better facilities for the boat people and the impatience of Hong Kong residents to solve the problem.

"I think the departments which have been dealing with the problem in making the arrangements and running the camps have done a tremendous job," he said.

But the large numbers of boat people increased the chances of disturbances breaking out.

"Inevitably, with the numbers of people in restrictive space, there are going to be some tensions and these sort of tensions occasionally over spill into violence.

"Of course we deplore any sort of violence whether it's on behalf of the boat people or any of our staff who looking after them, and therefore we're quite determined to get to the bottom of any allegations," he said.

"The future of these people is very bleak and that is why we are very anxious to persuade them to go back to Vietnam so that they have a proper life for themselves and their children."

This was why the Government was seeking an agreement with the Vietnamese for the mandatory return of those who were determined not to be refugees, he said.

But the mandatory return would not proceed until the Government could be assured those going back to Vietnam would not be mistreated.

### More Boat People Arrive

HK2807014389 Hong Kong *HONGKONG STANDARD*  
in English 28 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] A boat with 41 Vietnamese aboard landed at South Bay Beach on Hong Kong Island yesterday. They were detained by police and taken to Tai Ah Chau.

A total of 585 boat people arrived yesterday, the highest for the month.

The increase in the number of arrivals is causing concern in the Government.

On Monday there were 78 arrivals, on Tuesday 189 and on Wednesday 276. Boat people are rapidly becoming the largest group of foreigners in Hong Kong.

Government Refugee Co-ordinator Mr Mike Hanson said the flood was expected to continue during the summer.

Chief Secretary Sir David Ford said: "Inevitably with this number of people, in restricted space, there are going to be tensions which will occasionally spill over to violence.

"I think inevitably ... there will be some tension in the camps. The future for these people is very bleak. That is why we are anxious to persuade them to go back to Vietnam."

He stressed, however, that the Government would not send people back until it was satisfied with arrangements for their return.

### Almost 50 Percent Believe Basic Law 'Irrelevant'

HK2807014189 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA*  
*MORNING POST* in English 28 Jul 89 p 7

[By Bernard Fong]

[Text] Nearly half the people of Hong Kong feel the Basic Law is irrelevant, a poll has revealed.

Forty four per cent of the people in a telephone poll conducted by Survey Research Hong Kong (SRH) in conjunction with RTHK public affairs program, Monthly Topical, said the Basic Law was either useless or that China would not respect their opinions on the drafting of the document.

Only a third said the Basic Law, whose second consultation period has been extended to October, could ensure the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong after 1997.

The Chinese Government has insisted that the Basic Law will be endorsed by the National People's Congress next spring as scheduled despite pleas from some Hong Kong Consultative Committee members for a delay in finalising the charter.

Twenty-two per cent of the 540 respondents said they would participate in the debate on the Basic Law, because if they did not do so China would promulgate it unilaterally.

The survey also discovered that 12 per cent of its respondents already had foreign residency rights while 16 per cent intended to emigrate, leaving 72 per cent who said they would stay in Hong Kong.

Seven per cent said they would not emigrate themselves but would do their best to send their families abroad. A third said they were not qualified for emigration and would live with this reality and 32 per cent said they would "wait and see" before making up their minds.

Fewer than a quarter said they felt a special obligation to Hong Kong and would discharge this by remaining in the territory come what may.

The SRH political confidence index, based on a 100 point score, indicated that the level in late July had rebounded slightly to 86 points from the record low of 82 points in the wake of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

A televised debate last night on both Chinese channels featured heated discussions between a faction which believed a quickened pace of political reform was vital to Hong Kong's future, and another which espoused a cautious approach so as not to offend China or risk the stability of the territory.

The debate was led by a panel of four guest commentators—Legislative Councillor Stephen Cheong Kam Chuen, Polytechnic lecturer in law, Tai Yiu-ting, investment consultant Tam Siu-cheng and activist Cheng Kai-nam.

While they agreed that political reform was necessary, they differed on its pace and scope. Mr Cheong, who is also a member of the Basic Law Consultative Committee, said Hong Kong and China had become economically intertwined.

He ridiculed the idea that Hong Kong should change for its own sake, stressing that it had to protect its existing institutions.

He said democracy had taken centuries to evolve in the West and it would be imprudent for Hong Kong to emulate this in a matter of years.

Many in the audience disagreed with Mr Cheong, a vocal member of the conservative Group of 89, which yesterday rebuffed the Omelco political consensus advocating that a third of the legislature's seats be directly elected in 1991.



The Legislative Councillor from the labour functional constituency, Mr Pang Chun-hoi, who was in the audience, said Mr Cheong had not properly assessed the political maturity of the Hong Kong people and the importance of letting them have a direct voice in their destiny.

Panelists and guests in the studio and at a Tsim Sha Tsui shopping arcade also commented on the meanings of a remark from new Chinese Communist Party General-Secretary Jiang Zemin, that "well water should not mix with river water" during his recent meeting of select Basic Law drafters and Consultative Committee members.

Mr Cheong warned Hong Kong people against interference in the political affairs of China, saying such involvement would be a breach of the "one country, two systems" concept underlying the special relationship between the territory and the mainland.

A guest agreed with Mr Cheong, saying that only through the preservation of Hong Kong's economic value to China could the future of the territory be safeguarded.

A youth, who approached the RTHK on location broadcast station in Tsim Sha Tsui, criticised Mr Cheong for his opposition to a faster pace of reform in Hong Kong.

#### **Tycoon Favors Enclaves as UN Headquarters**

HK2807013189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 28 Jul 89 pp 1, 7

[By S. Y. Wai]

[Text] Macao casino tycoon Mr Stanley Ho has a novel idea on how to restore confidence in Hong Kong and Macao: leasing the two enclaves to the United Nations as headquarters for 100 years from July 1, 1997.

He believes his proposal will fully comply with the spirits of the two pacts Beijing signed respectively with London and Lisbon under which Hong Kong will revert to China in 1997 and Macao in 1999.

If it materialised, he said, the two colonies would become a "Switzerland" in Asia from 1997—purely commercial and financial centres and symbols of peace.

Such a bold move would also enable Hong Kong and Macao to maintain prosperity and stability both during the transition and after reverting to Chinese rule, said Mr Ho, chairman of the Hong Kong-listed Shun Tak Enterprises and owner of casinos and hotels.

Following suggestions to buy land in Australia and to open up part of Scotland, Mr Ho's idea is, so far, the fourth concrete proposal for giving Hong Kong people a way out in light of recent events in China.

Mr Ho's proposal was put forward in a paper which Mr Ho, a Basic Law Consultative Committee member, distributed to the Macao media yesterday.

It said the June 4 incident in Beijing had greatly damaged China's economy, upset the Four Modernisation program, struck foreign businessmen's confidence and aggravated the exodus of Hong Kong residents.

Mr Ho noted that Beijing has repeatedly stressed that it would keep its open door policy and would stick to the "one country, two systems" policy on Hong Kong and Macao.

"These assurances are mostly welcomed but the June 4 incident has shattered local confidence ... and this crisis could be fully resolved if China announced in the near future the decision to lease Hong Kong and Macao to the UN after they revert to China," he said.

Mr Ho said his proposal, if it materialised, would:

Realise China's sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao;

Boost Beijing's international image and enable Hong Kong and Macao to contribute more to China's Four Modernisation program;

Freeze or even stop Hong Kong's serious brain drain;

Attract professionals who have emigrated to other countries to return here;

Turn away long queues of potential emigrants from all foreign consulates in Hong Kong and the police unit responsible for issuing "no-criminal record certificates"; and,

Attract the support of Taiwan compatriots.

Mr Ho said more than 60 percent of the world's five billion people were in Asia which in itself was a good reason for moving the UN to this part of the globe.

He added that both Hong Kong and Macao were in various ways well equipped to be the base of an important international organisation like the UN.

Mr Ho said the idea originated from a "dream" the other day when he was taking a nap while listening to Schumann's Fantaisie.

This "dream", however, was once nurtured by him 20 years ago long before London and Beijing started talks on the future of Hong Kong.

He recalled a dinner hosted by then New China News Agency director Mr Liang Weilin for property tycoons in the 1960s.

He said at the table were himself, Mr Li Ka-shing, Mr Cheng Yu-tong, Mr Henry Fok Ying-tung, the late Mr Young Chi-wan, Mr Fung King-hey and Mr Antonius Woo Hon-fai.

"We were then talking about how to resolve the problem of Hong Kong's future and the many ideas put forward included extending Hong Kong's lease to Britain and making Hong Kong an independent state like Singapore," Mr Ho said.

"I forwarded my 'dream' which was immediately applauded by many as a good idea. Even Mr Liang hailed it as one of the best ways to solve the problem," Mr Ho recalled.

According to Mr Ho's latest "dream", paramount Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping would announce the decision to lease Hong Kong and Macao to the UN on October 1 this year at Tiananmen when celebrating China's 40th anniversary.

He envisaged that Mr Deng would do so as a gift to Hong Kong and Macao compatriots before he retired in an attempt to restore confidence both in the future of the two enclaves and in China.

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